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Ting et al.

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(54) **METHOD OF MANUFACTURING MICRO LIGHT-EMITTING ELEMENT ARRAY, TRANSFER CARRIER, AND MICRO LIGHT-EMITTING ELEMENT ARRAY**

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See application file for complete search history.

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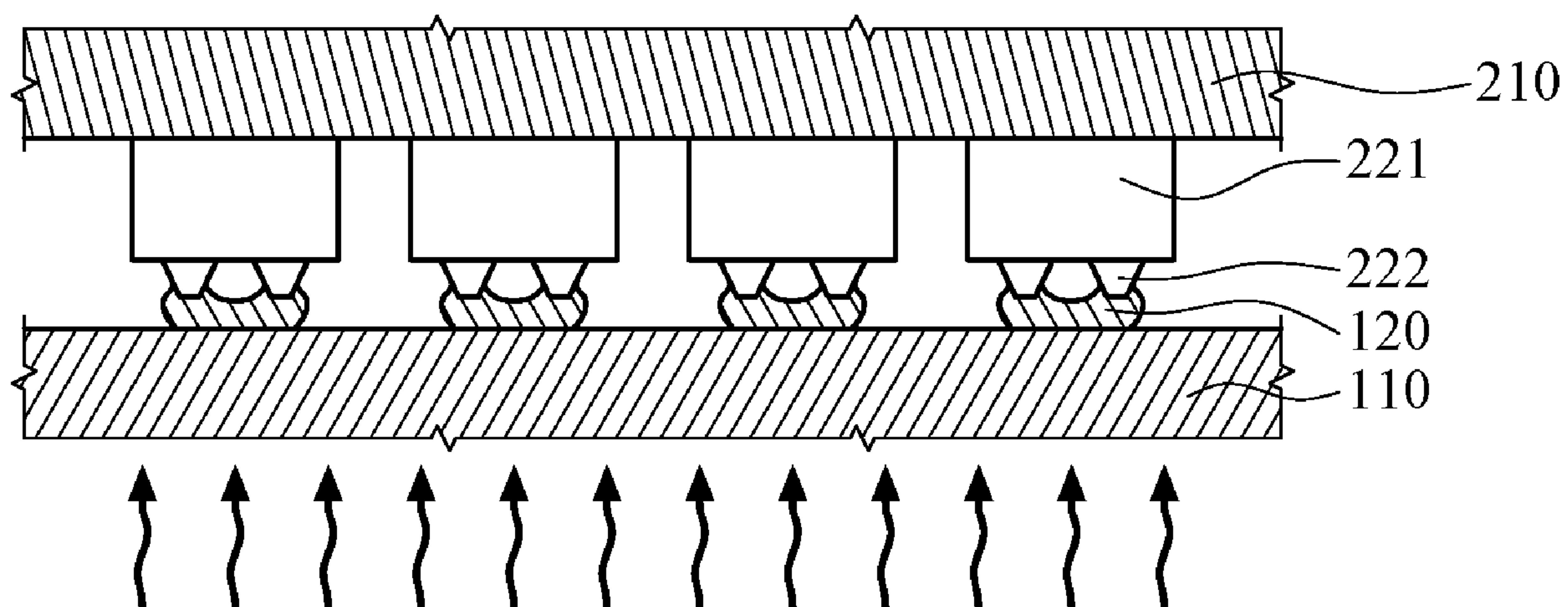
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method of manufacturing micro light-emitting element array is disclosed. A transfer substrate and at least one metal bonding pad are provided, and the metal bonding pad is disposed on the transfer substrate. A growth substrate and a plurality of micro light-emitting elements are provided. The micro light-emitting elements are disposed on the growth substrate, and a surface of each of the micro light-emitting elements away from the growth substrate having at least one electrode. The metal bonding pad is molten at a heating temperature, and the electrode is connected to the metal bonding pad. Then, the growth substrate is removed.

16 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets



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(2006.01)

(52)

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H01L 2224/13139

(2013.01);

H01L 2224/13144

(2013.01);

H01L 2224/13147

(2013.01);

H01L 2224/13155

(2013.01);

H01L 2224/13166

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(2013.01);

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(2013.01);

H01L 2224/95

(2013.01);

H01L 2924/12041

(2013.01)
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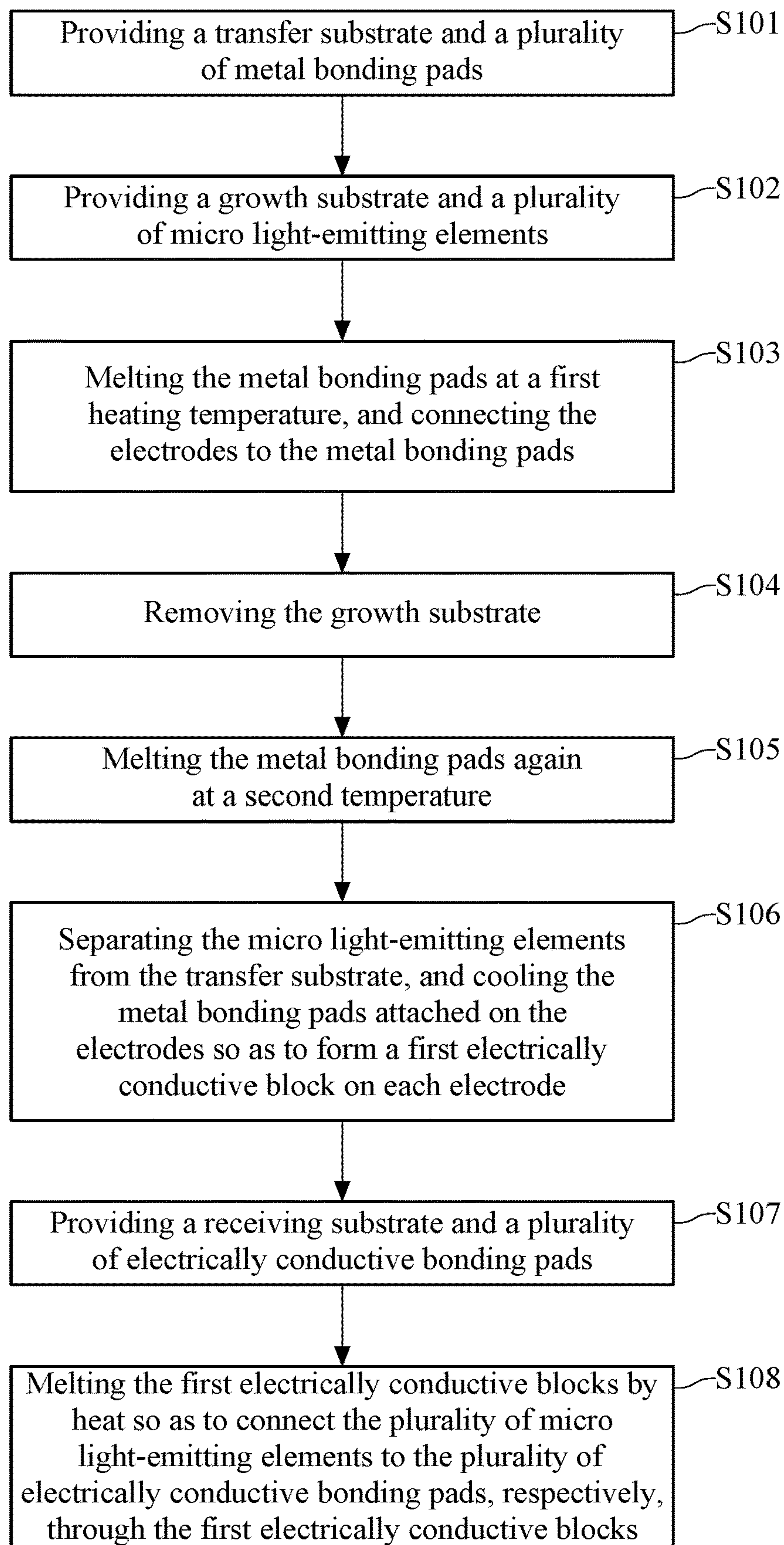


FIG. 1

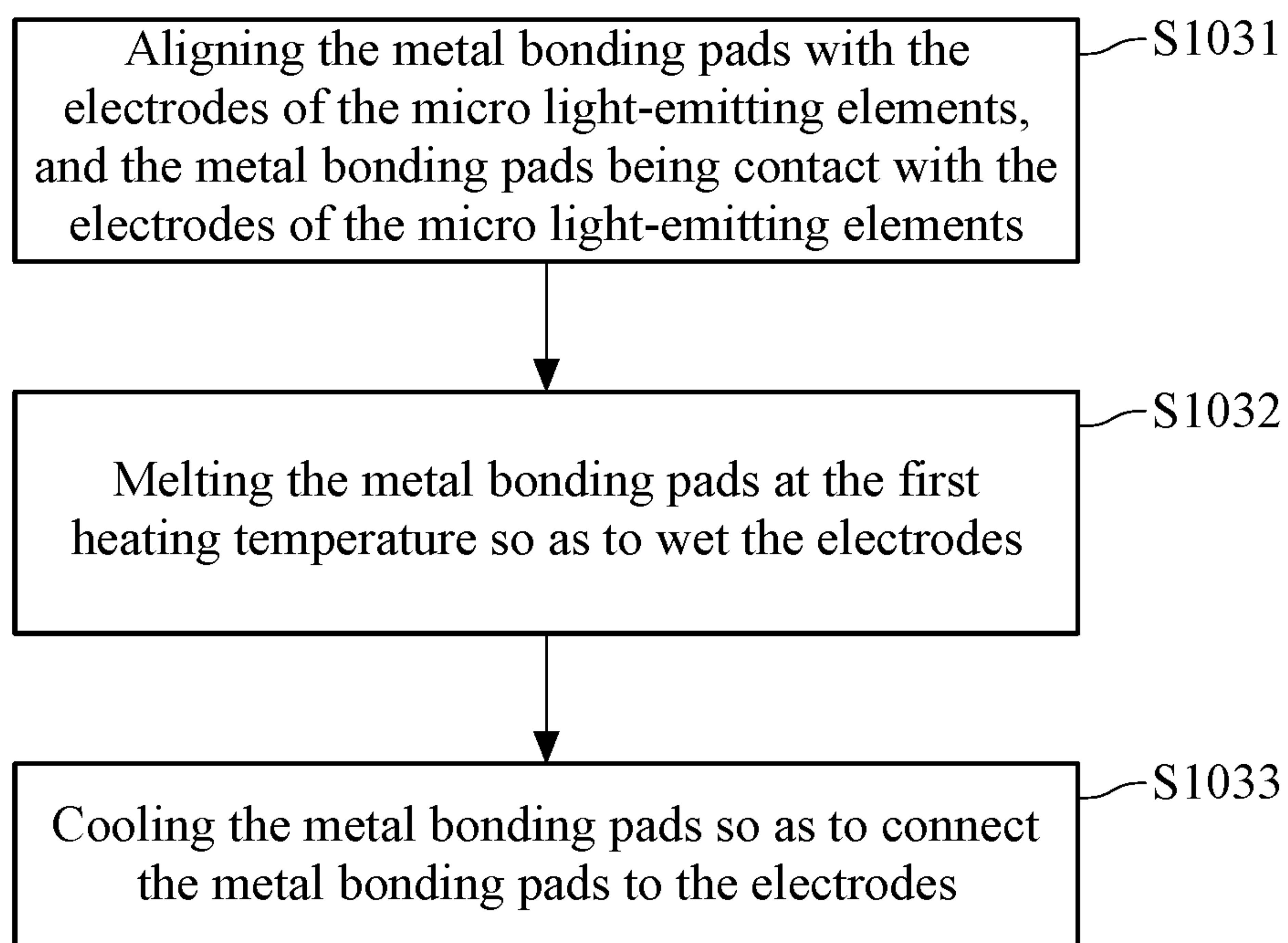


FIG. 2

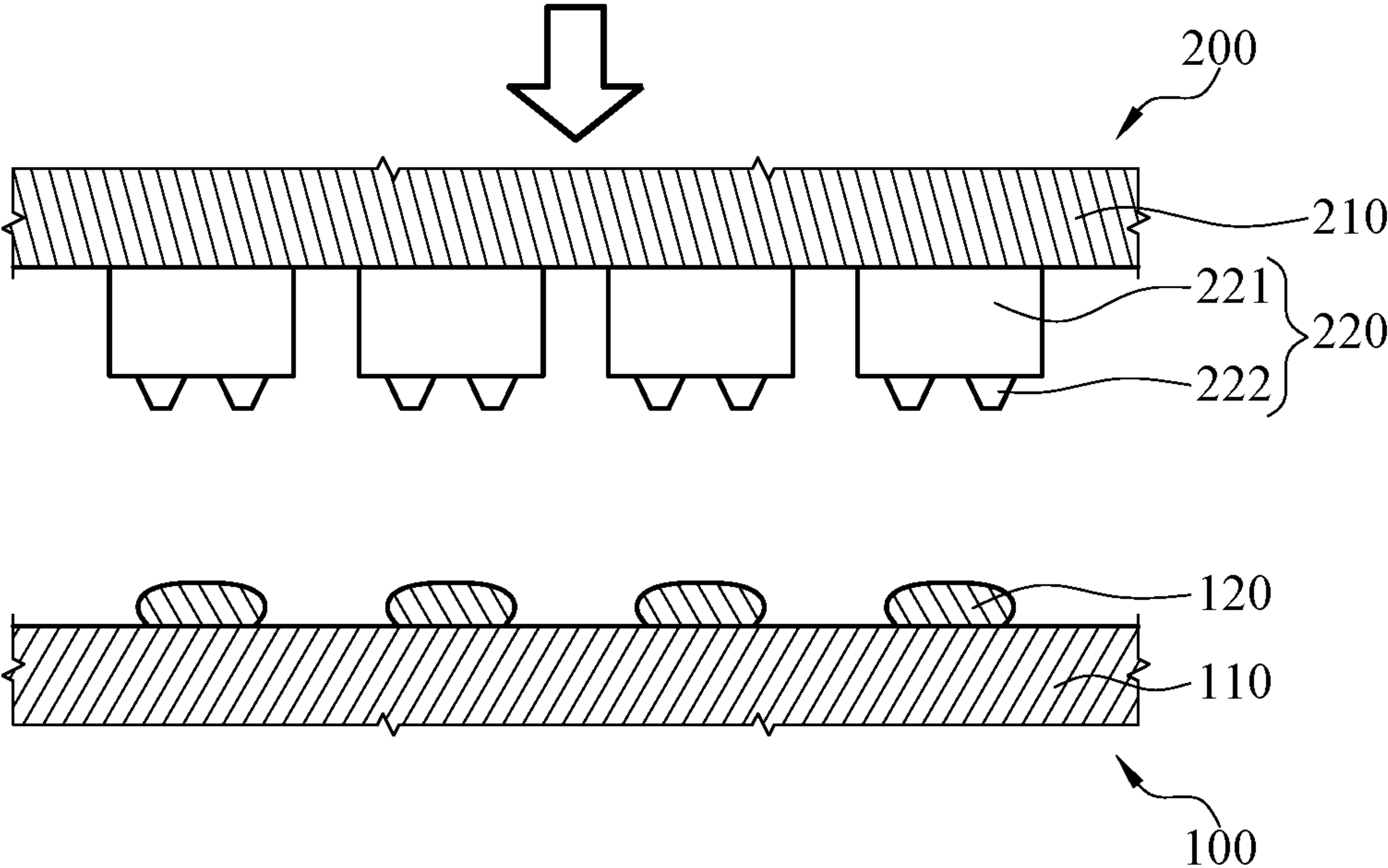


FIG. 3

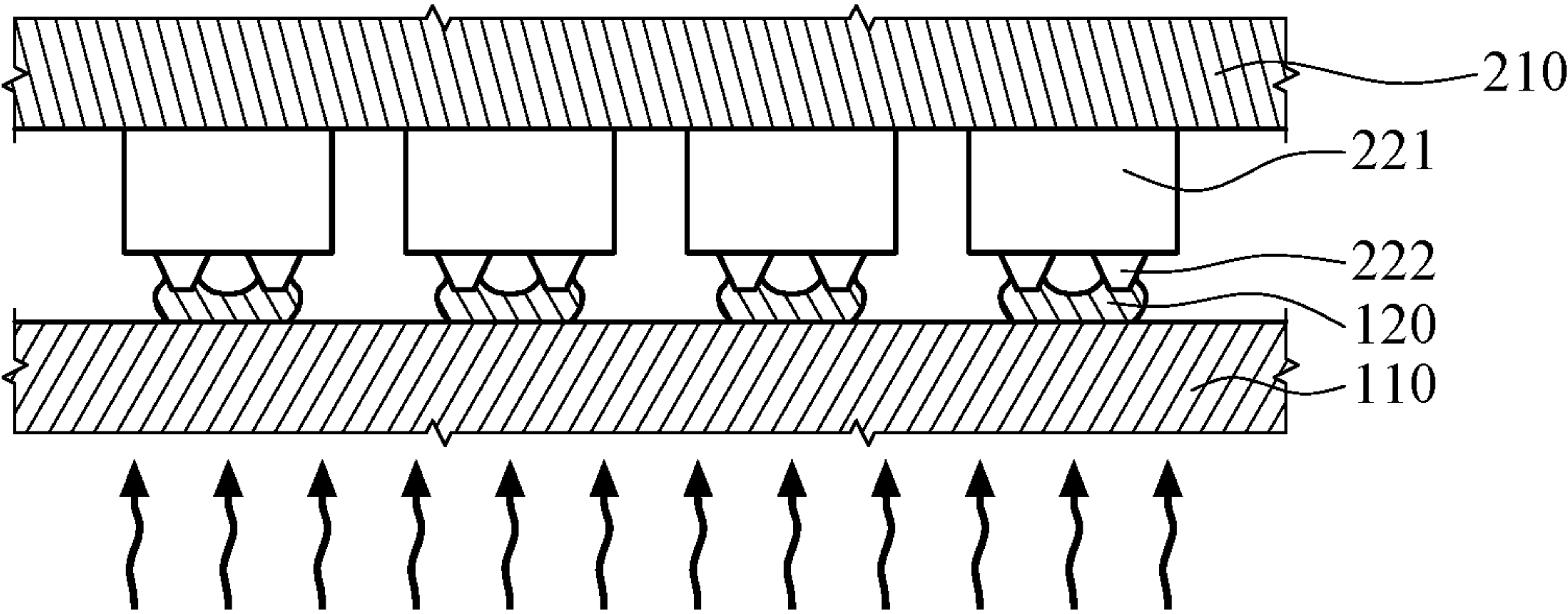


FIG. 4

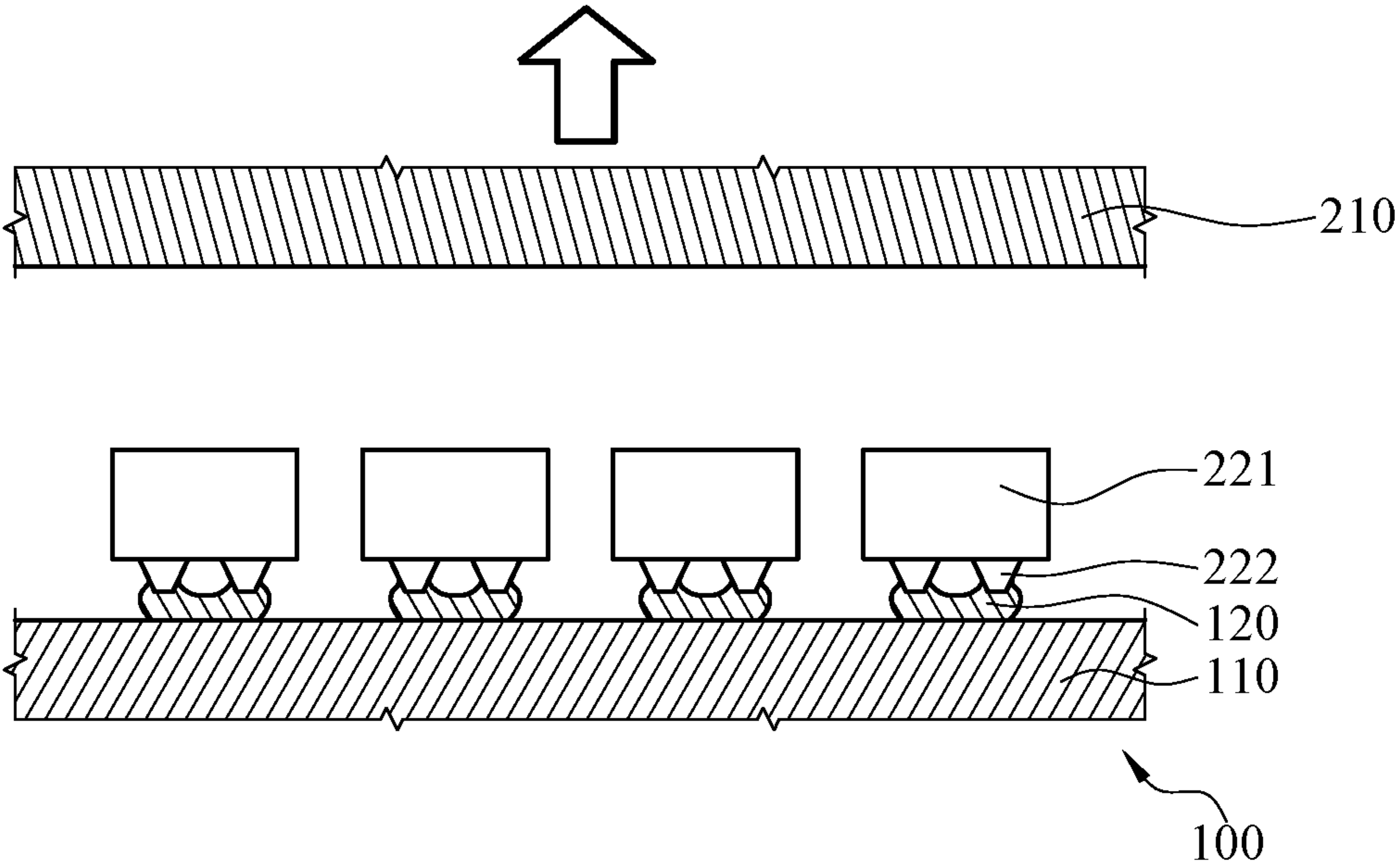


FIG. 5

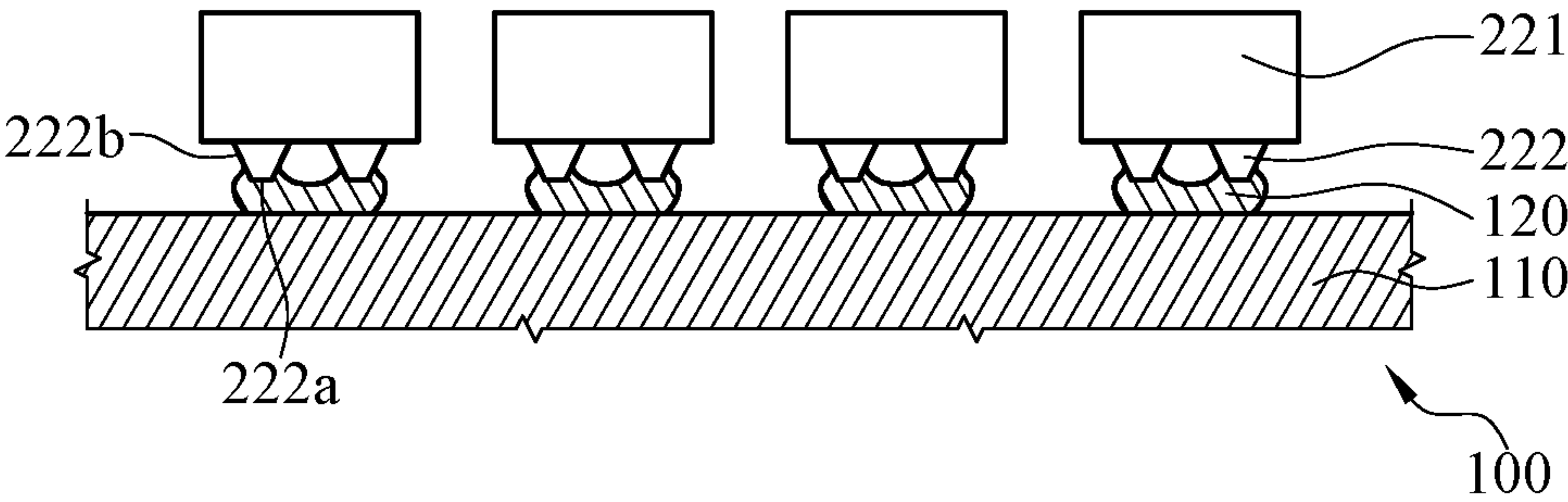


FIG. 6

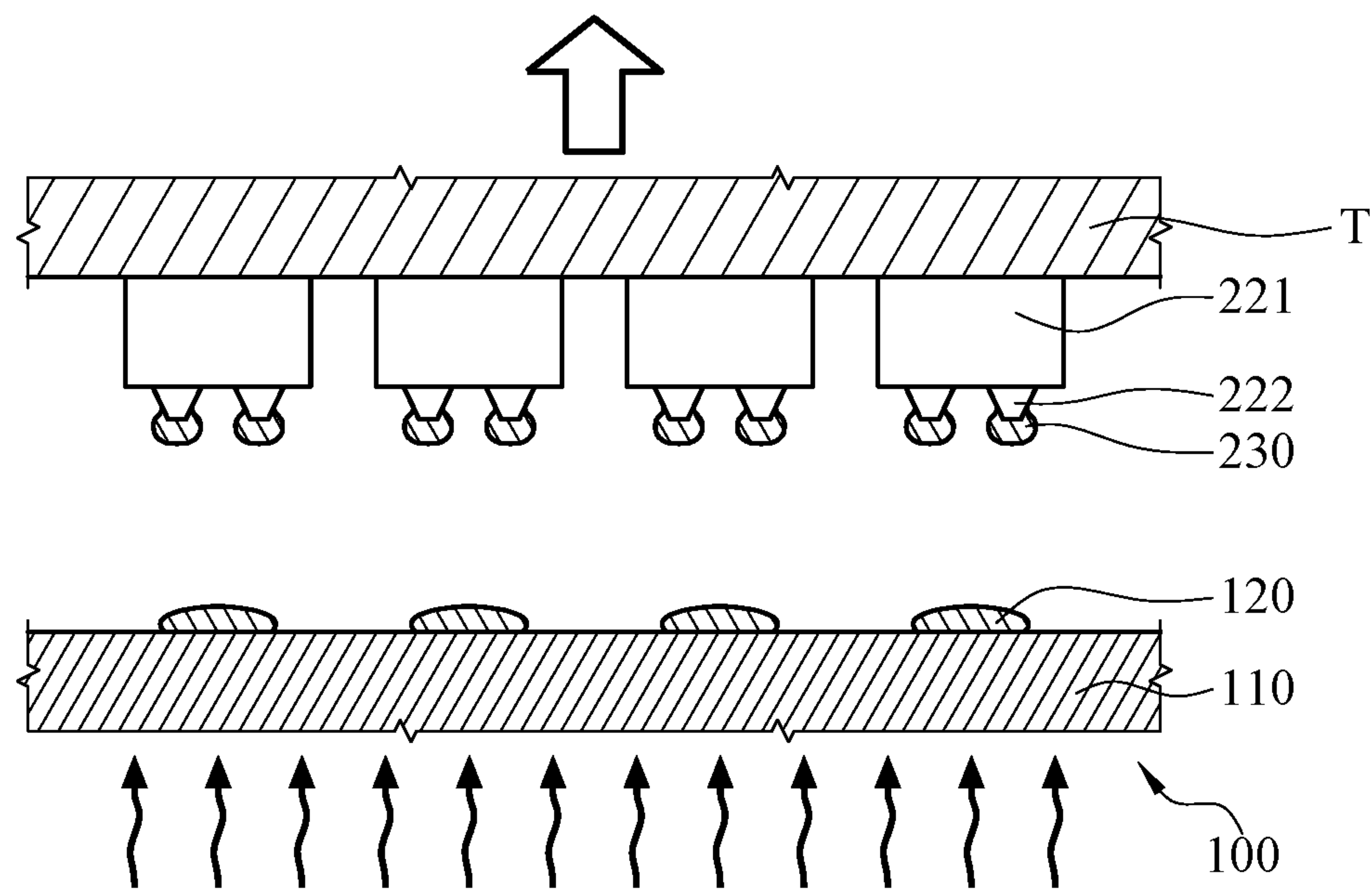


FIG. 7

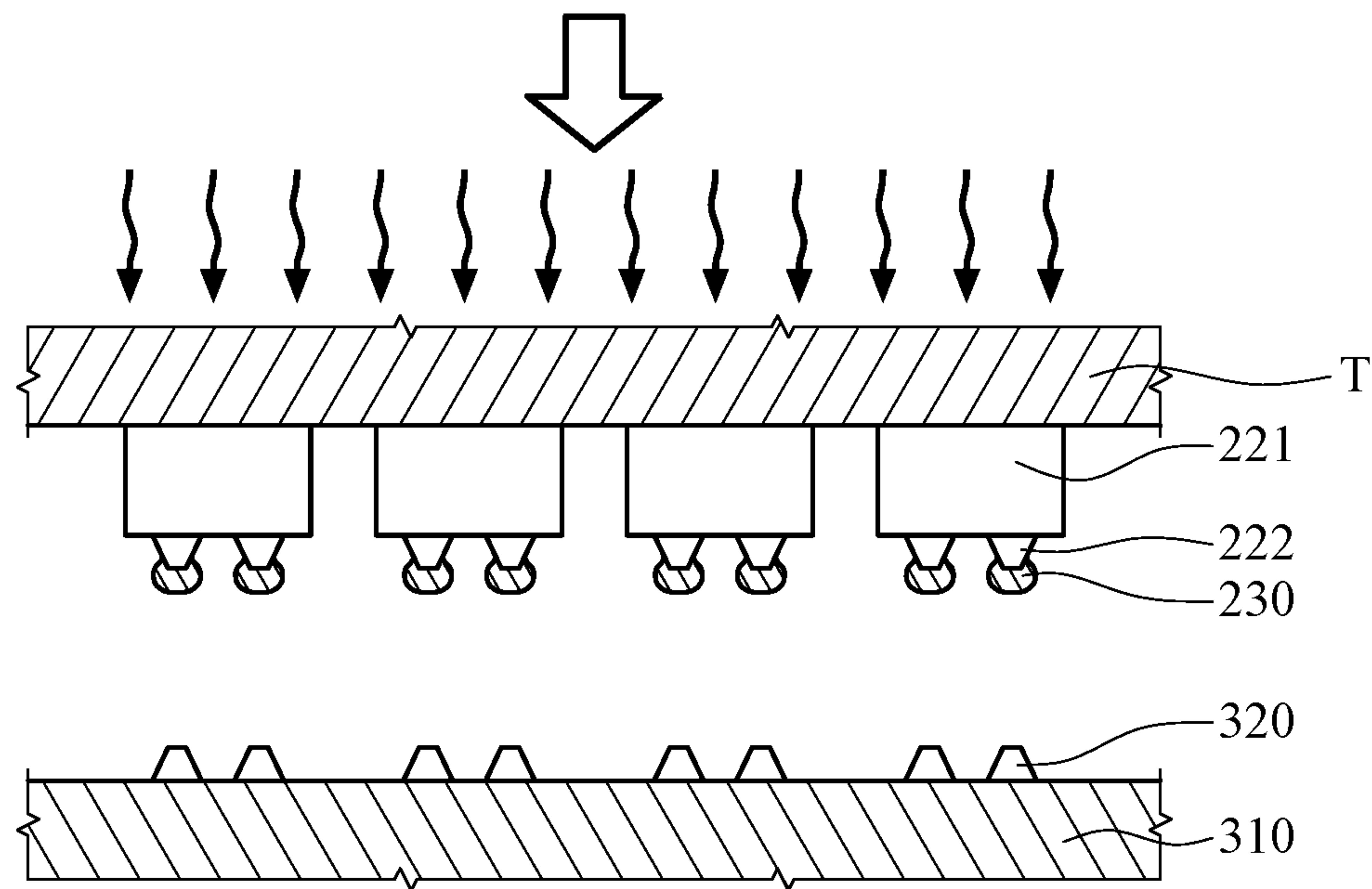


FIG. 8

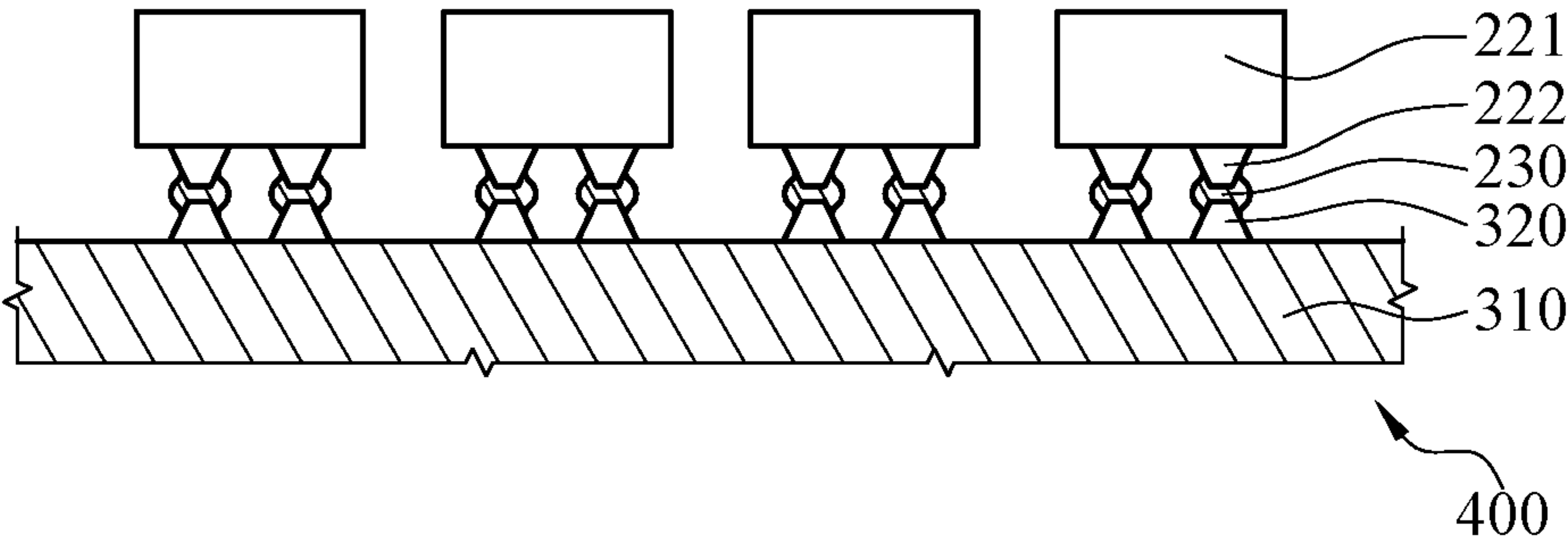


FIG. 9

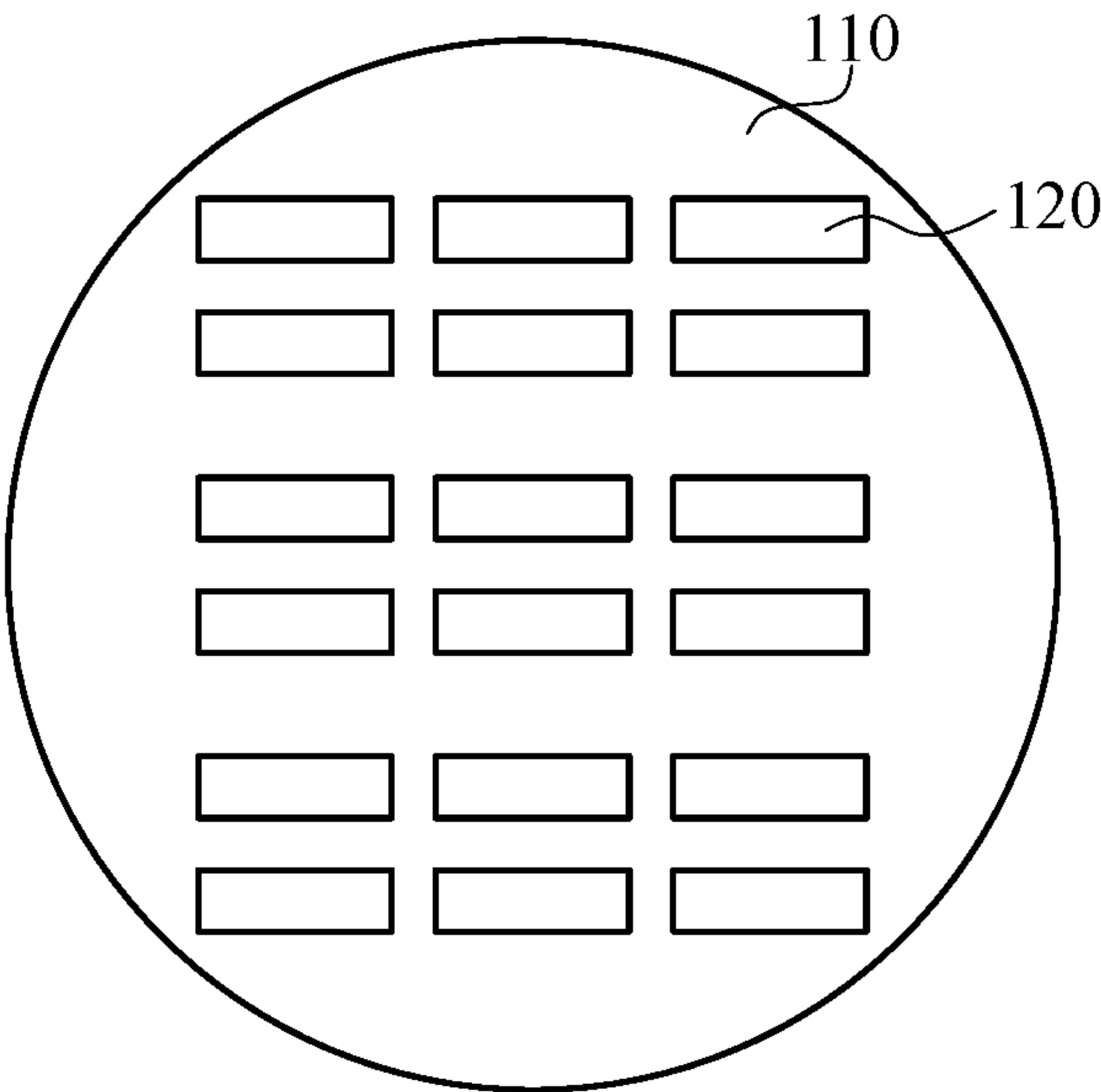


FIG. 10

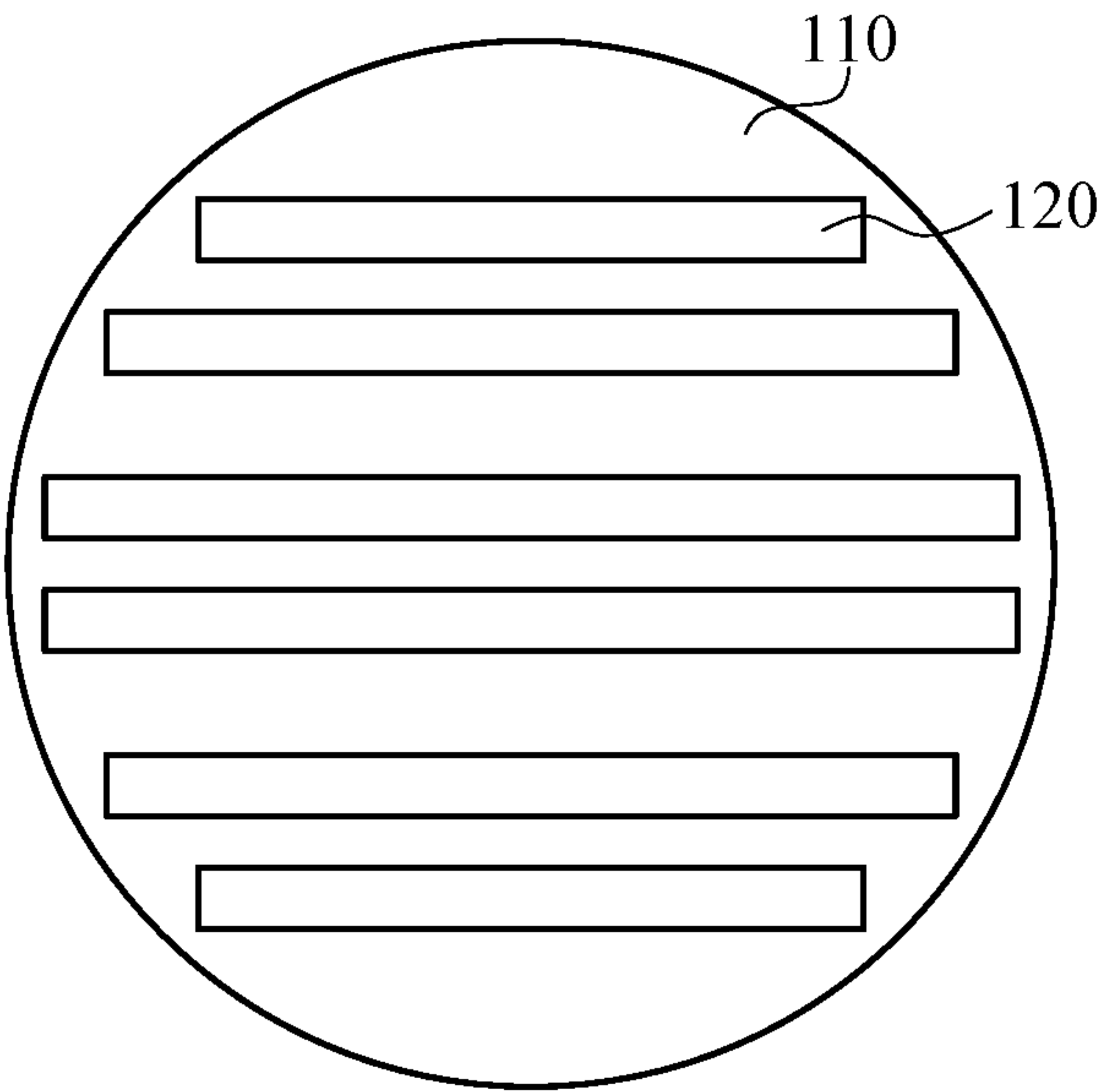


FIG. 11

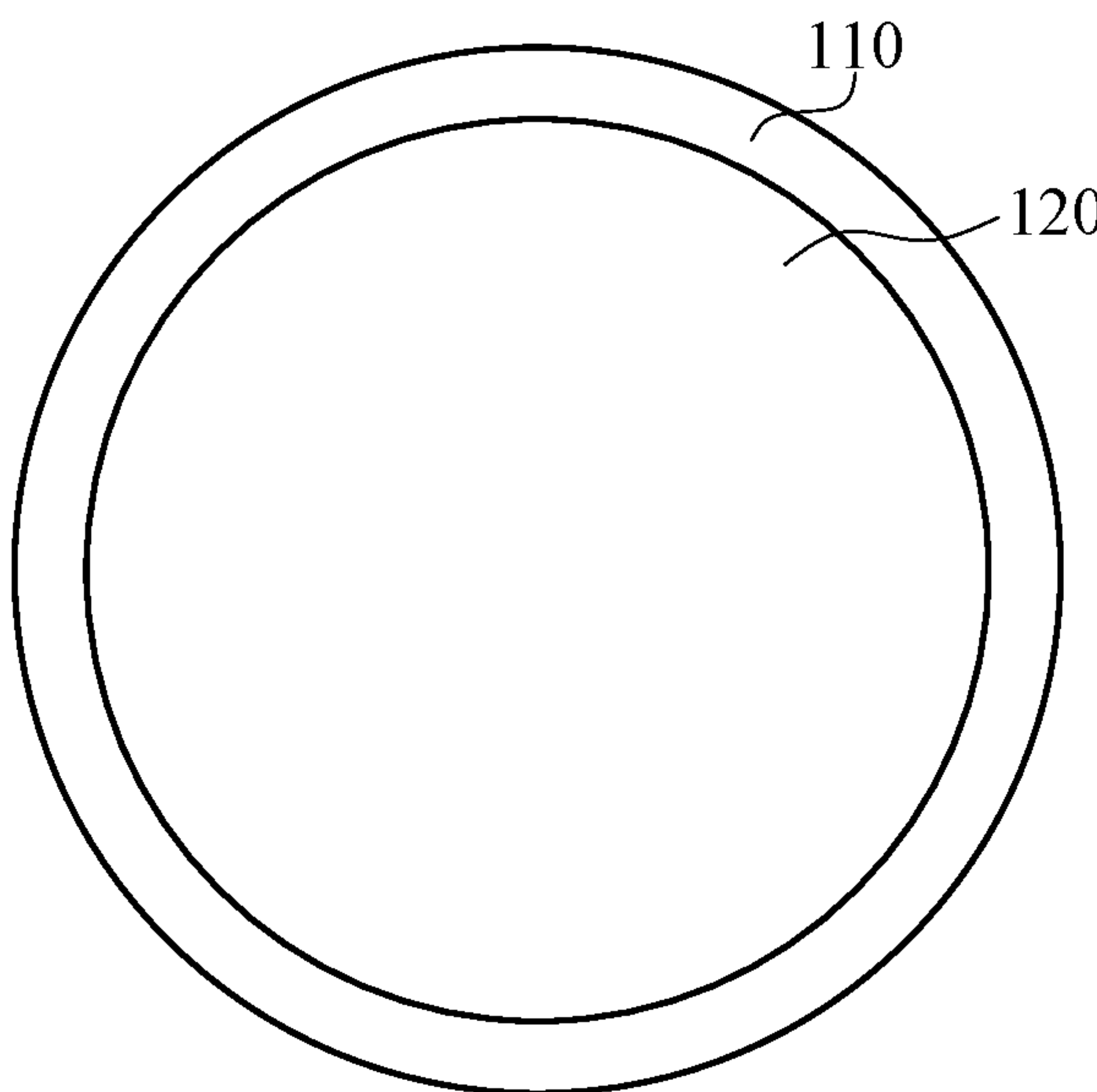


FIG. 12

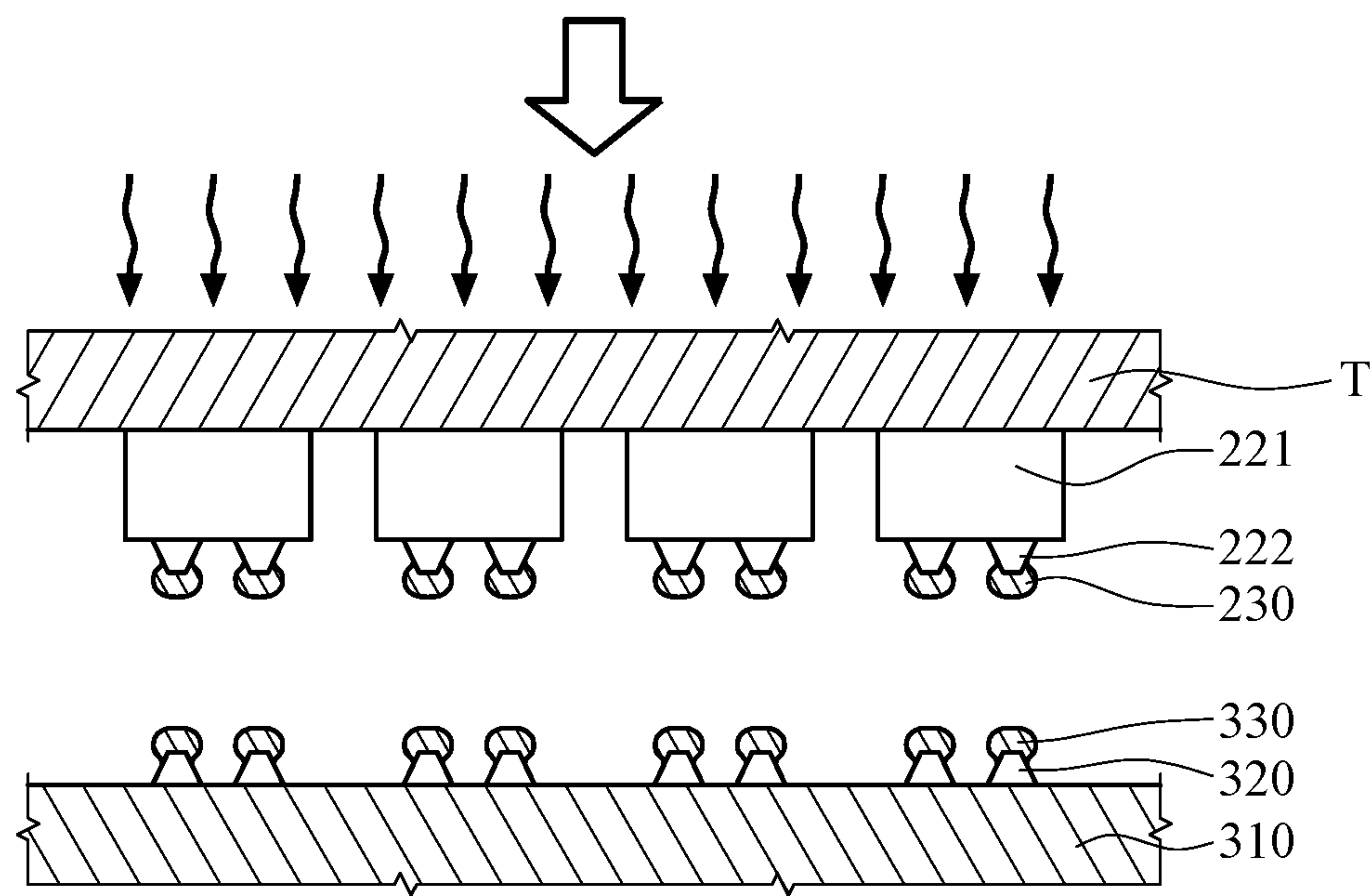


FIG. 13

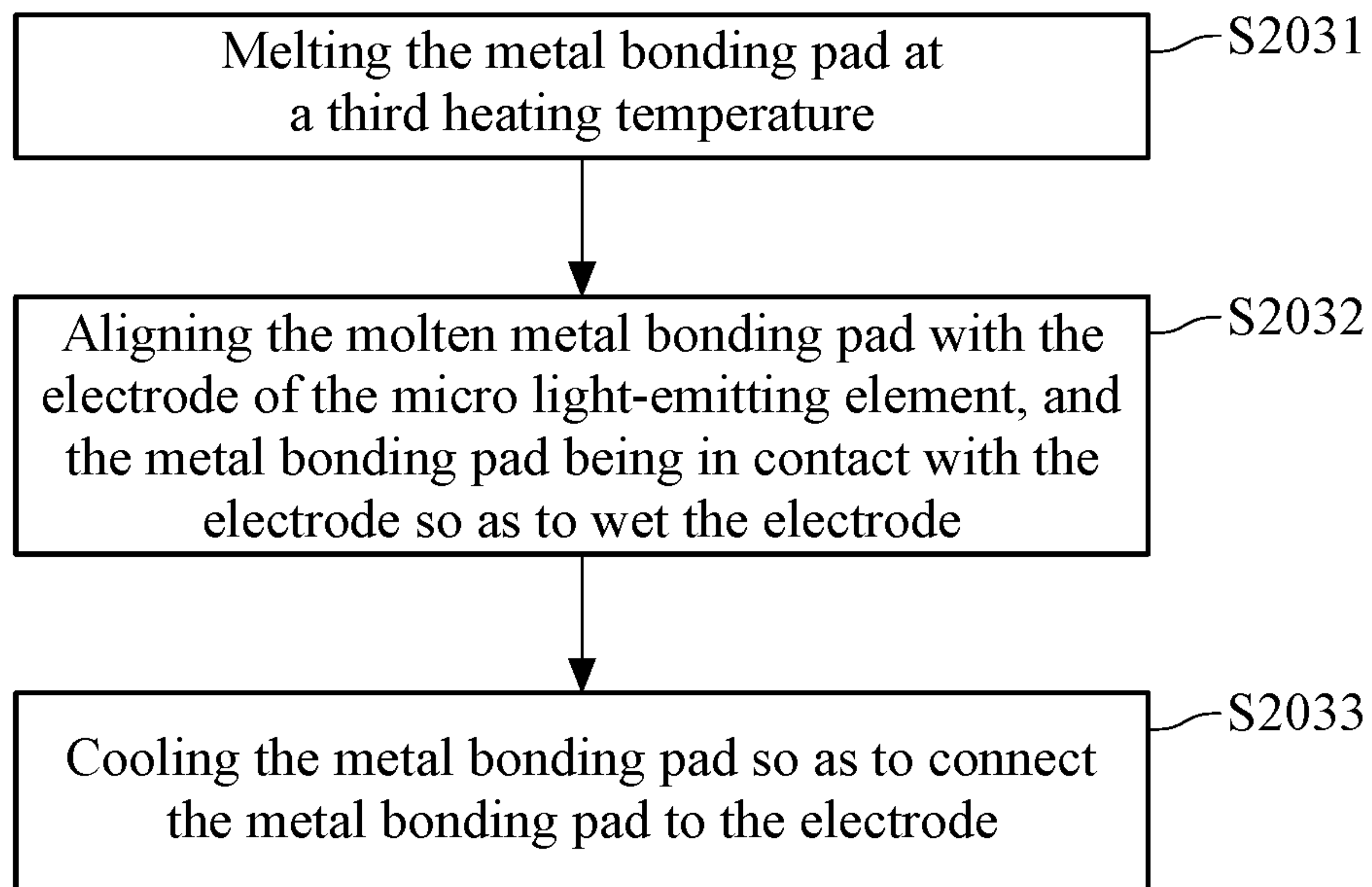


FIG. 14

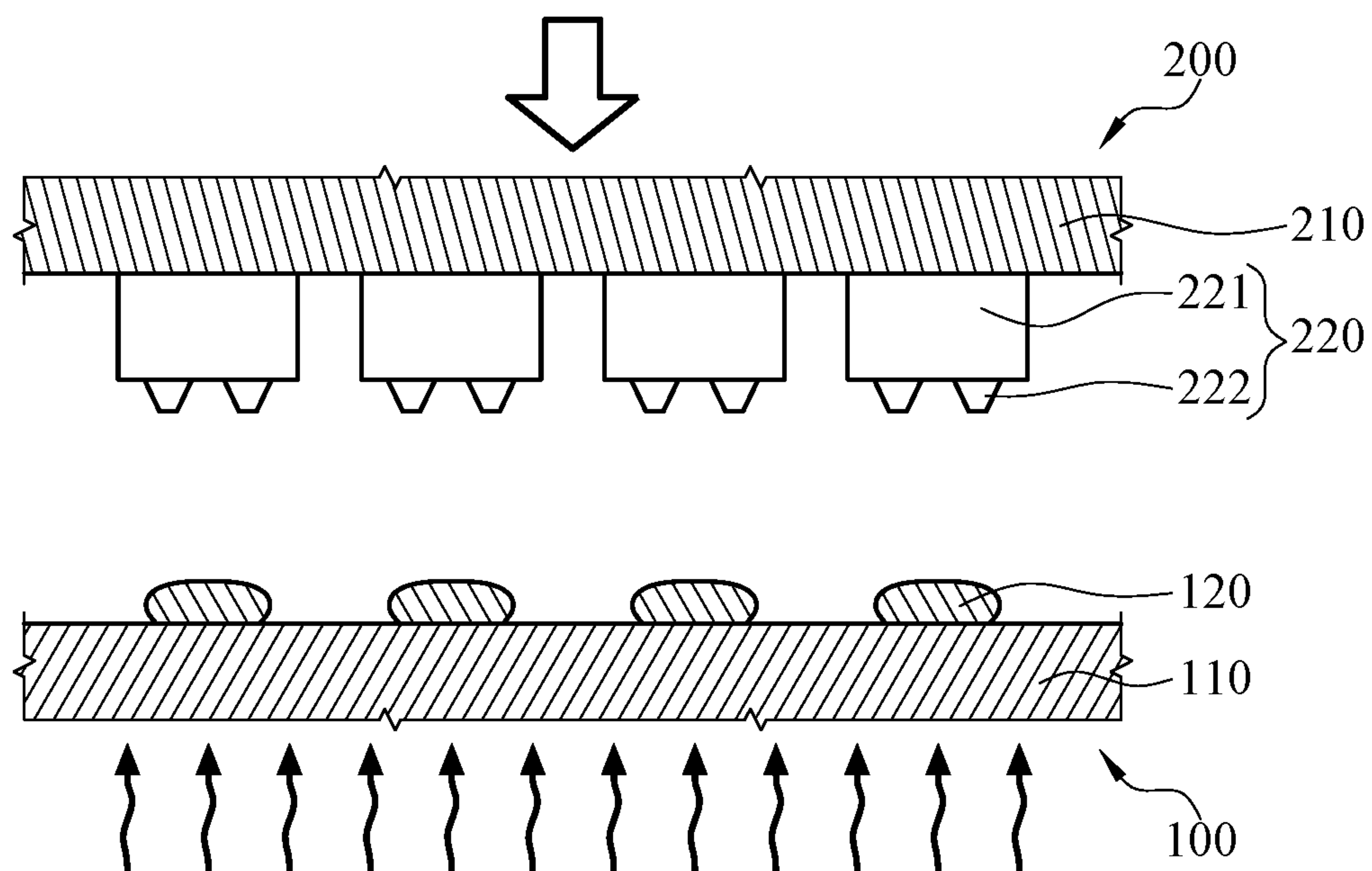


FIG. 15

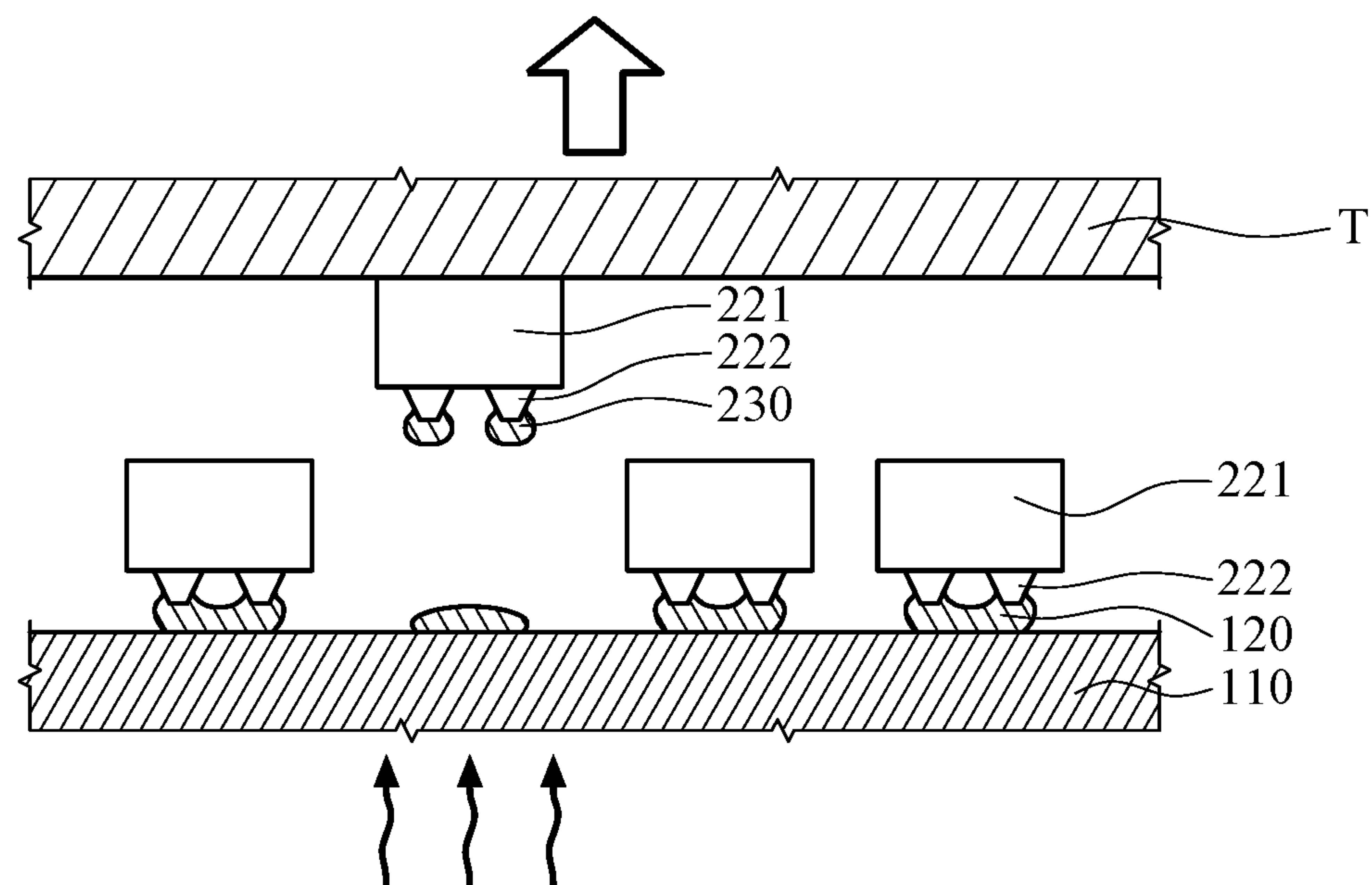


FIG. 16

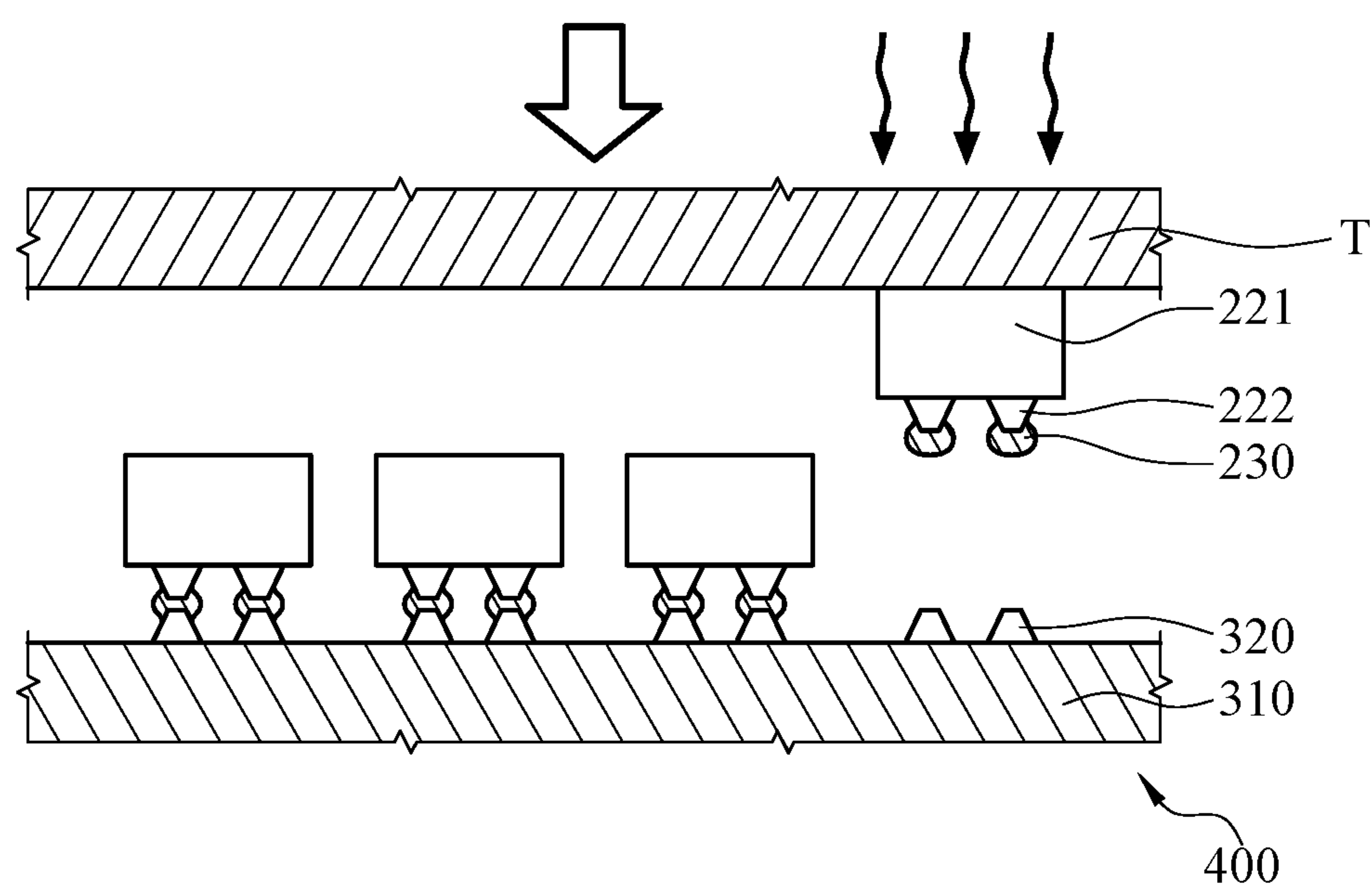


FIG. 17

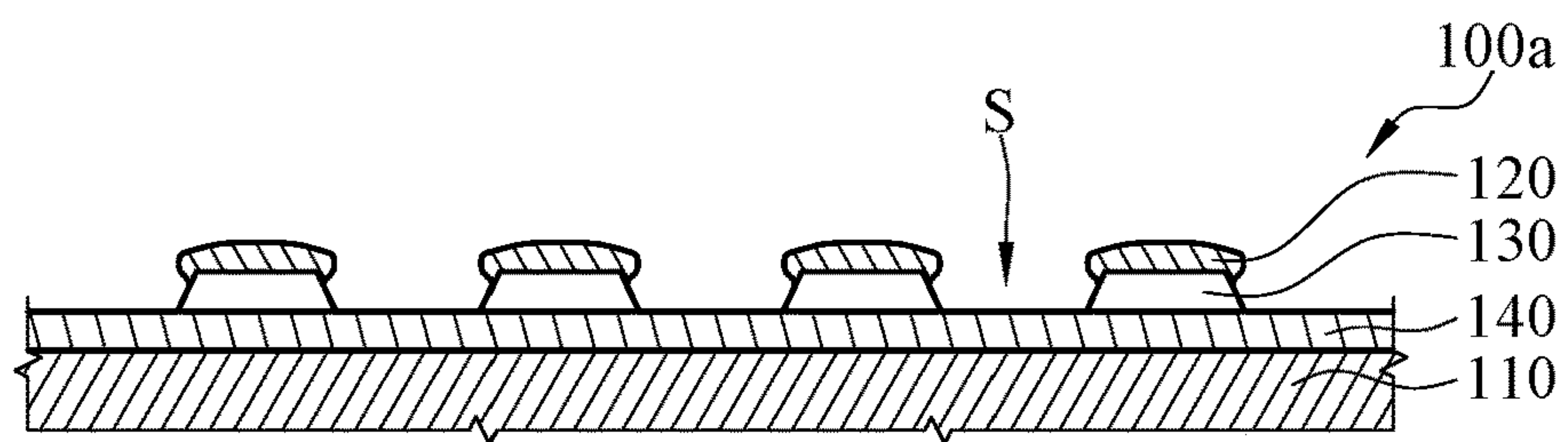


FIG. 18

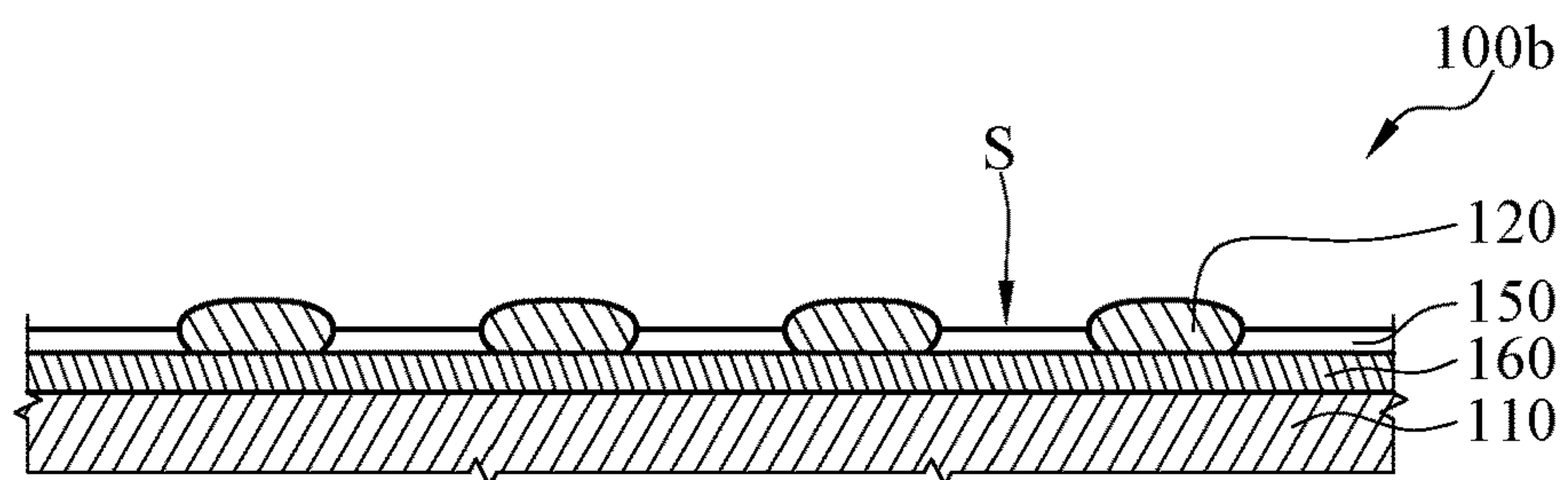


FIG. 19

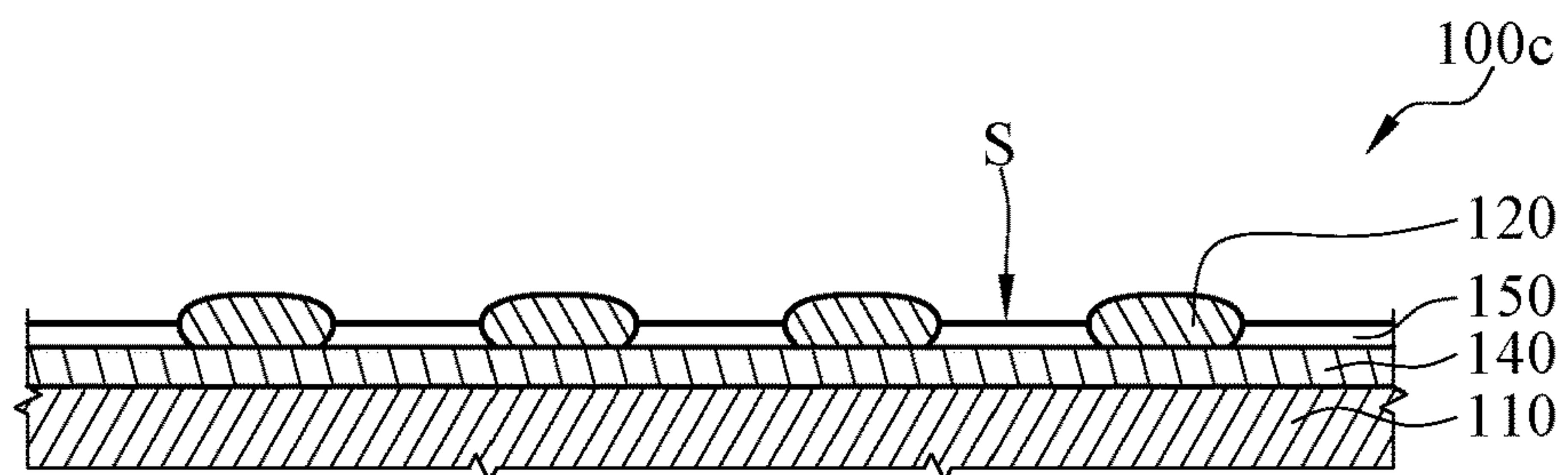


FIG. 20

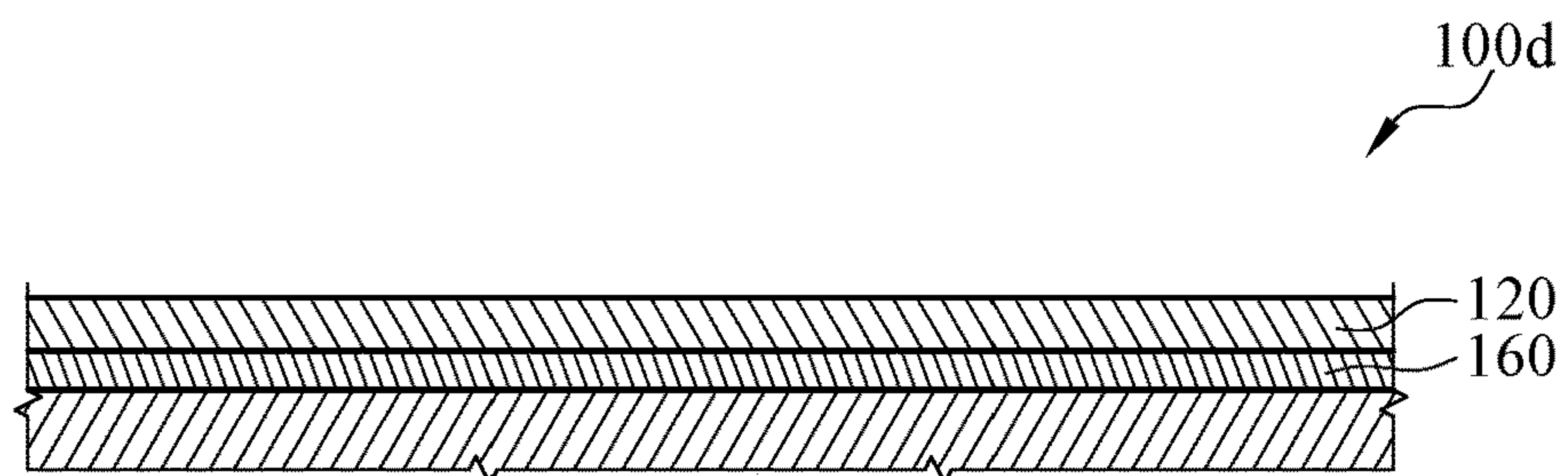


FIG. 21

METHOD OF MANUFACTURING MICRO LIGHT-EMITTING ELEMENT ARRAY, TRANSFER CARRIER, AND MICRO LIGHT-EMITTING ELEMENT ARRAY

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This non-provisional application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a) on Patent Application No(s). 106131483 filed in Taiwan, R.O.C. on Sep. 13, 2017, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The disclosure relates to a method of manufacturing a micro light-emitting element array, a transfer carrier and a micro light-emitting element array, more particularly to a micro light-emitting element array, a transfer carrier and a micro light-emitting element array which are configured to simultaneously transfer the micro light-emitting element and dispose a first conductive bump.

BACKGROUND

The light emitting diode (LED) is widely used in many fields as a light emitting element with high luminous efficiency. The conventional method of manufacturing the LED is the epitaxial method. An N-type semiconductor layer, a light emitting layer, and a P-type semiconductor layer are formed on a substrate in sequence so as to obtain the LED.

When the size of the LED is reduced in micrometer scale, the LED is formed as a micro light-emitting element for a display device. In detail, a plurality of micro light emitting elements are arranged on a panel of the display device in an array arrangement so as to form a micro light-emitting element array used to be a light source of the display device which is known as the micro-LED display device. In the conventional method of manufacturing the display device, in order to transfer the micro light-emitting element array from an epitaxial substrate to the transfer substrate and then transfer the micro light-emitting element array from the transfer substrate to the panel, it is required to repeatedly attach bonding materials on the micro light-emitting element array, the transfer substrate and the panel.

SUMMARY

According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, a method of manufacturing micro light-emitting element array includes: providing a transfer substrate and at least one metal bonding pad, the metal bonding pad is disposed on the transfer substrate; providing a growth substrate and a plurality of micro light-emitting elements, the micro light-emitting elements are disposed on the growth substrate, and a surface of each of the micro light-emitting elements away from the growth substrate having at least one electrode; and melting the metal bonding pad at a heating temperature, and connecting the electrode to the metal bonding pad, and removing the growth substrate.

According to another embodiment of the present disclosure, a transfer carrier is adapted to be connected to an electrode of a micro light-emitting element and transfer the micro light-emitting element. A transfer carrier includes a transfer substrate and a plurality of metal bonding pads. The metal bonding pads are disposed on the transfer substrate,

and every two metal bonding pads that are adjacent to each other are spaced apart from each other through a gap.

According to yet another embodiment of the present disclosure, a micro light-emitting element array includes a transfer carrier and a plurality of micro light-emitting elements. A transfer carrier includes a transfer substrate and at least one metal bonding pad. The metal bonding pad is disposed on the transfer substrate. A surface of each of the micro light-emitting elements has at least one electrode. A connecting surface of the electrode and a lateral surface of the electrode are adjacent to each other. The metal bonding pad is connected to the connecting surface and a part of the lateral surface so as to fix the plurality of micro light-emitting elements on the transfer carrier.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present disclosure will become better understood from the detailed description given hereinbelow and the accompanying drawings which are given by way of illustration only and thus are not limitative of the present disclosure and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a flow chart of a method of manufacturing a micro light-emitting element array according to a first embodiment of the disclosure;

FIG. 2 is a flow chart of the step S103 in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 to FIG. 9 are schematic view of the method in FIG. 1;

FIG. 10 to FIG. 12 are schematic views of three different types of metal bonding pad according to the present disclosure;

FIG. 13 is a schematic view of another type of the receiving substrate and the conductive bonding pad according to the present disclosure;

FIG. 14 is a flow chart of a step 103 of a method of manufacturing a micro light-emitting element array according to a second embodiment of the disclosure;

FIG. 15 is a schematic view of the step in FIG. 14;

FIG. 16 and FIG. 17 are schematic views of the micro light-emitting element array according to the first embodiment of the disclosure when a part of the micro light-emitting element array is transferred;

FIG. 18 is a cross-sectional view of a transfer carrier according to a third embodiment of the disclosure;

FIG. 19 is a cross-sectional view of a transfer carrier according to a fourth embodiment of the disclosure;

FIG. 20 is a cross-sectional view of a transfer carrier according to a fifth embodiment of the disclosure; and

FIG. 21 is a cross-sectional view of a transfer carrier according to a sixth embodiment of the disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In the following detailed description, for purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the disclosed embodiments. It will be apparent, however, that one or more embodiments may be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are schematically shown in order to simplify the drawing.

The first embodiment of the present disclosure provides a method of manufacturing a micro light-emitting element array and a display device. Please refer to FIG. 1 to FIG. 12. FIG. 1 is a flow chart of a method of manufacturing a micro light-emitting element array according to a first embodiment of the disclosure. FIG. 2 is a flow chart of the step S103 in

FIG. 1. FIG. 3 to FIG. 9 are schematic view of the method in FIG. 1. FIG. 10 to FIG. 12 are schematic views of three different types of metal bonding pad according to the present disclosure. In this embodiment, a method of manufacturing a micro light-emitting element array includes steps S101 to S108.

In the step S101, a transfer substrate and a plurality of metal bonding pads are provided.

In detail, as shown in FIG. 3, a transfer carrier 100 is provided. The transfer carrier 100 includes a transfer substrate 110 and a plurality of metal bonding pads 120. The metal bonding pads 120 are disposed on the transfer substrate 110. In the first embodiment, the metal bonding pads 120 are arranged in an array arrangement (e.g., shown in FIG. 10), but the present disclosure is not limited thereto. In some other embodiments, each of the metal bonding pads is in bar shape (e.g., shown in FIG. 11). In addition, the quantity of the metal bonding pads 120 is not limited. In some embodiments, the metal bonding pad may be a single pad in plate shape (e.g., shown in FIG. 12). The metal bonding pad 120 is, for example, a metal bump that has a melting point smaller than 300° C. such as In, Sn, gold-tin alloy, copper or nano-metal composite material. Preferably, the melting point of the metal bonding pad 120 is smaller than 200° C. such that transferring the micro light-emitting element array does not require too high temperature, thereby increasing a manufacturing yield rate of the display device. In addition, the metal bonding pad helps the other elements to dissipate heat in the manufacturing process. The material of the transfer substrate 110 is, for example, SiO₂, Si, SiC, sapphire or Al₂O₃.

In the step S102, a growth substrate and a plurality of micro light-emitting elements are provided.

In detail, as shown in FIG. 3, a micro light-emitting element structure 200 is provided. The micro light-emitting element structure 200 includes a growth substrate 210 and a plurality of micro light-emitting elements 220. The micro light-emitting element 220 is, for example, a micro light-emitting diode (Micro LED). The micro light-emitting elements 220 are disposed on the growth substrate 210 in an array arrangement. A surface of each of the micro light-emitting elements 220 away from the growth substrate 210 has at least one electrode 222. More specifically, the micro light-emitting element 220 includes an epitaxial structure 221 and two electrodes 222. In the first embodiment, the micro light-emitting element 220 is a flip chip LED, and the two electrodes 222 are disposed on the surface of the epitaxial structure 221 away from the growth substrate 210. In some other embodiments, the micro light-emitting element is a vertical LED. The material of the electrode 222 is, for example, Au, Ag, Cu, Ge, Ni, Ti, Al or an alloy of the above metals. In the first embodiment, the material of the growth substrate 210 is, for example, SiO₂, Si, sapphire or Al₂O₃.

In the first embodiment, it is noted that the thickness of the metal bonding pad 120 is from 3 μm to 4 μm, but the present disclosure is not limited thereto. In some other embodiment, the thickness of the metal bonding pad 120 may be from 1 μm to 6 μm. If the thickness of the metal bonding pad is greater than 6 μm, the molten metal bonding pad 120 may enter between and be connected to the two electrodes 222 when the molten metal pad 120 being connected to the micro light-emitting element 220 so as to cause a short circuit. If the thickness of the metal bonding pad is smaller than 1 μm, the contact area between the molten metal bonding pad 120 and the micro light-emitting element 220 may be insufficient when the molten metal pad 120 being connected to the micro

light-emitting element 220 so as to cause a connection strength between the molten metal bonding pad 120 and the micro light-emitting element 220 being weak.

The thickness of the epitaxial structure relates to a yield rate of the light-emitting element. In general, the thickness of the epitaxial structure is usually greater than 1 μm and preferably equal to 6 μm. A maximum width of the micro light-emitting element 220 is from 1 μm to 100 μm, preferably smaller than 30 μm. In the first embodiment, the maximum width of the micro light-emitting element 220 (e.g., Micro LED) is 1 μm. A peak value of the maximum current density of an external quantum efficiency curve of the micro light-emitting element 220 is from 0.01 A/cm² to 2 A/cm². That is, the micro light-emitting element is adapted to operate in a low current density.

In the step S103, the metal bonding pads are molten at a first heating temperature, and the electrodes of the micro light-emitting elements are connected to the metal bonding pads.

In detail, as shown in FIG. 2 and FIG. 4, the step S103 includes three sub-steps S1031, S1032 and S1033 which are described in the following paragraphs.

In the sub-step S1031, the metal bonding pads are aligned and in contact with the electrodes of the micro light-emitting elements. In detail, the two electrodes 222 of each micro light-emitting element 220 are aligned with one of the metal bonding pads 120, and then the two electrodes 222 are contact with the corresponding metal bonding pad 120. If a single metal bonding pad 120 in plate shape or bar shape is provided, the metal bonding pad 120 is contact with a plurality of electrodes 222 of the micro light-emitting elements 220 in the same time. In some embodiments, when the metal bonding pads 120 are arranged in an array arrangement, the two electrodes 222 of each micro light-emitting element 220 are contact with one of the metal bonding pads 120.

In the sub-step S1032, the metal bonding pads are molten at the first heating temperature, such that the electrodes of the micro light-emitting elements are wetted by the molten metal bonding pads. In detail, a melting point of the metal bonding pad 120 is smaller than a melting point of the electrode 222, and the first heating temperature is between the melting point of the metal bonding pad 120 and the melting point of the electrode 222. As such, when the metal bonding pad 120 on the transfer substrate 110 is heated at the first heating temperature, the metal bonding pad 120 is in a molten state, and the electrode 222 is still in a solid state. An intermolecular force between a molecule of the molten metal bonding pad 120 and a molecule of the electrode 222 is larger than an intermolecular force between molecules of the molten metal bonding pad 120 such that the molten metal bonding pad 120 wets the electrode 222. Because the metal bonding pad 120 has lower melting point, melting the metal bonding pad 120 does not require too high heating temperature, thereby decreasing the difficulty in the manufacturing process, and preventing the micro light-emitting element and other elements from broken. In the first embodiment, the metal bonding pad 120 is heated, for example, by laser.

In the sub-step S1033, the molten metal bonding pads are cooled down such that the metal bonding pads are connected to the electrodes. In detail, after the metal bonding pads 120 are stopped being heated, the metal bonding pads 120 are cooled and solidified. As such, each solidified metal bonding pad 120 is connected to the two electrodes 222 of each micro light-emitting element 220 so as to connect each micro light-emitting element 220 to the transfer substrate 110.

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In the first embodiment, the first heating temperature is also smaller than a eutectic temperature of a eutectic bonding between the metal bonding pad **120** and the electrode **222**. For example, the first heating temperature may be equal to either a peritectic temperature of a peritectic reaction between the metal bonding pad **120** and the electrode **222**, the melting point of the metal bonding pad or a temperature slightly higher than the melting point of the metal bonding pad. The first heating temperature is smaller than the eutectic temperature. Therefore, in the first embodiment, a contact surface between the metal bonding pad **120** and the electrode **222** is in a non-wetting state. The connection between the metal bonding pad **120** and the electrode **222** is relied on a physical or chemical diffusion force instead of a bonding force produced by the eutectic bonding.

In the step **S104**, the growth substrate is removed.

In detail, as shown in FIG. 5, the growth substrate **210** is removed from the micro light-emitting elements **220** through lift-off technology so as to obtain the micro light-emitting element array. The lift-off technology is, for example, the laser lift-off method.

According to the aforementioned steps **S101** to step **S104**, the micro light-emitting element array can be obtained. As shown in FIG. 6, the micro light-emitting element array includes the transfer carrier **100** and the plurality of micro light-emitting elements **220**. The transfer carrier **100** includes the transfer substrate **110** and the metal bonding pads **120**. The metal bonding pads **120** are disposed on a surface of the transfer substrate **110** in an array arrangement. The micro light-emitting elements **220** are disposed on the transfer carrier **100** in an array arrangement. The micro light-emitting element **220** includes the epitaxial structure **221** and two electrodes **222**. The two electrodes **222** are disposed on a surface of the epitaxial structure **221** toward the transfer substrate **110**. The micro light-emitting elements **220** are disposed on the transfer carrier **100** in an array arrangement through the metal bonding pads **120**. In detail, the electrode **222** has a connecting surface **222a** and a lateral surface **222b** adjacent and connected to each other, and the connecting surface **222a** faces on the transfer substrate **110**. The metal bonding pad **120** is connected to the connecting surface **222a** and a part of the lateral surface **222b** of the electrode **222** so as to fix the micro light-emitting element **220** on the transfer carrier **100**.

In the first embodiment, the ratio of an area of the lateral surface **222b** covered by the metal bonding pad **120** to a surface area of the lateral surface **222b** is greater than or equal to 0.05, and is smaller than or equal to 0.3. As such, the connection strength between the micro light-emitting element **220** and the transfer substrate **110** can be controlled so as to prevent the micro light-emitting element **220** from being difficultly removed from the transfer substrate **110** in the later process. Moreover, when the micro light-emitting element **220** is separated from the transfer substrate **110** in the later process, the amount of the metal bonding pad **120** attached on the electrode can be controlled by controlling the area of the lateral surface **222b** covered by the metal bonding pad **120**. As such, it is favorable for preventing two parts of the metal bonding pad **120** respectively attached on the two electrodes **222** of each micro light-emitting element **220** from contacting each other, thereby reducing short circuit problems.

Comparing the metal bonding pad **120** being glued on the electrode **222**, when the metal bonding pad **120** is connected to the electrode **222** through a peritectic reaction or the diffusion force of the non-wetting state, the connection strength between the metal bonding pad **120** and the elec-

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trode **222** is much stronger. As such, during the transfer of the micro light-emitting elements **220**, any unexpected shift in position of each micro light-emitting element **220** is prevented.

After removing the growth substrate to obtain the micro light-emitting element array, the micro light-emitting elements **220** of the micro light-emitting element array are able to be transferred to a receiving substrate **310** so as to be convenient for manufacturing a display device **400** including the receiving substrate **310** and the micro light-emitting elements **220**. The method of transferring the micro light-emitting elements of the micro light-emitting element array to the receiving substrate is illustrated in the following paragraphs.

In the step **S105**, the metal bonding pads are molten again at a second heating temperature.

In detail, as shown in FIG. 7, the micro light-emitting elements **220** are fixed to a transferring device **T**, and then the metal bonding pads **120** on the transfer substrate **110** are heated again at the second heating temperature such that the metal bonding pads **120** are in the molten state, and the electrodes **222** are still in the solid state. As such, the connection force between the transfer substrate **110** and each the electrode **222** is removed. In the first embodiment, the metal bonding pads **120** are heated again by, for example, laser. The transferring device **T** includes, for example, a base (not shown in figures) and a holder (not shown in figures) which is disposed on the base, and the holder is configured to fix the positions of the micro light-emitting elements. The micro light-emitting elements are securely positioned on the holder through, for example, an adhesive force, a mechanical force, an electrostatic force or a negative pressure force produced by the transferring head. The second heating temperature is, for example, between the melting point of the metal bonding pad **120** and the melting point of the electrode **222**, and the second heating temperature is smaller than the eutectic temperature of the eutectic bonding between the metal bonding pad **120** and the electrode **222**. In the first embodiment, the second temperature in the step **S105** may be equal to the first temperature in the step **S103**.

In the step **S106**, the micro light-emitting elements are separated from the transfer substrate, and a part of each molten metal bonding pad is attached on each electrode, and the metal bonding pads are cooled down so as to form a first conductive bump on each electrode.

In detail, as shown in FIG. 7, the transferring device **T** picks up the micro light-emitting elements **220** so as to separate the micro light-emitting elements **220** from the transfer substrate **110**. Because the intermolecular force between the molecule of the molten metal bonding pad **120** and the molecule of the electrode **222** is larger than the intermolecular force between the molecules of the metal bonding pad **120**, the molten metal bonding pad **120** is divided into at least two parts when the micro light-emitting element **220** separated from the transfer substrate **110**. More specifically, a part of the molten metal bonding pad **120** is attached on the electrode **222**, and the other part of the molten metal bonding pad **120** is remained on the transfer substrate **110**. The part of the molten metal bonding pad **120** attached on the electrode **222** is gradually cooled down and solidified so as to form a first conductive bump **230** on the electrode **222**.

In the first embodiment, the peritectic reaction and the non-wetting state between the metal bonding pad **120** and the electrode **222** are reversible. Therefore, in the process of transferring the micro light-emitting element **220** to the receiving substrate **310**, the second heating temperature in

removing the peritectic reaction or the non-wetting state is smaller than a heating temperature in removing the eutectic bonding, thereby preventing the micro light-emitting element **220** from being broken.

In the step **S107**, the receiving substrate and a plurality of conductive bonding pads are provided.

In detail, as shown in FIG. **8**, the receiving substrate **310** includes a circuit pattern (not shown in figures). The conductive bonding pads **320** are disposed on the receiving substrate **310** in an array arrangement, and each of the conductive bonding pads **320** is interpreted as a junction where the micro light-emitting element **220** is connected to the circuit pattern.

The receiving substrate **310** is, for example, a complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor substrate, a printed-circuit board, a liquid crystal on silicon substrate, a thin-film transistor substrate and so on. The material of the conductive bonding pad **320** is, for example, Ti, Pt, Au, Al, Ni, Cr or an alloy of above metal.

In the step **S108**, the first conductive bumps are molten by heat such that the first conductive bumps are respectively connected to the conductive bonding pads disposed on the receiving substrate.

In detail, as shown in FIG. **8**, the first conductive bumps **230** are heated so as to be molten. Then, the electrodes **222** of the micro light-emitting elements **220** are respectively aligned with the conductive bonding pads **320**, and the electrodes **222** are respectively connected to the conductive bonding pads **320** through the molten first conductive bumps **230**. After the first conductive bumps **230** are cooled and solidified, the electrodes **222** are connected to the conductive bonding pads **320** through the first conductive bumps **230**. In some other embodiments, the electrodes may be respectively contact with the conductive bonding pads at first, and then the first conductive bumps are heated so as to respectively connect the electrodes to the conductive bonding pads through the molten first conductive bumps.

As shown in FIG. **9**, when the micro light-emitting elements **220** are fixed on the receiving substrate **310**, the transferring device **T** is detached from the micro light-emitting elements **220** so as to obtain the receiving substrate **310** including the micro light-emitting elements **220**. The assembly of the receiving substrate **310** and the micro light-emitting elements **220** is applicable to the display device **400**, which may be a micro LED display device, installed on a mobile device, a cellphone or a TV.

In the first embodiment, the temperature of the molten first conductive bump **230** is not only larger than a eutectic temperature between the first conductive bump **230** and the electrode **222**, but also larger than a eutectic temperature between the first conductive bump **230** and the conductive bonding pad **320**. Accordingly, the first conductive bump **230** and the conductive bonding pad **320** are in eutectic bonding, and the first conductive bump **230** and the electrode **222** are in eutectic bonding such that the micro light-emitting element **220** is firmly fixed on the receiving substrate **310**.

In the first embodiment, before the micro light-emitting element **220** is connected to the conductive bonding pad **320**, the peritectic reaction between the first conductive bump **230** and the electrode **222** produces delicate alloy grains inside or on a surface of the first conductive bump **230**. When the first conductive bump **230** having the delicate alloy grains and the conductive bonding pad **320** are in the eutectic bonding, the delicate grains increase the connection quality between each other so as to provide a better connection strength or reduce the resistance between them.

In the first embodiment, there is no any second conductive bump disposed on the surface of the conductive bonding pad **320**, but the present disclosure is not limited thereto. In the first embodiment, there may be another type of the receiving substrate **310** and the conductive bonding pad **320**. Please refer to FIG. **13**. FIG. **13** is a schematic view of another type of the receiving substrate and the conductive bonding pad according to the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. **13**, a surface of each of the conductive bonding pads **320** away from the receiving substrate **310** has a second conductive bump **330**. The second conductive bump **330** and the first conductive bump **230** may be the same material. As such, the first conductive bump **230** and the second conductive bump **330** are interpreted as connecting materials between the electrode **222** of the micro light-emitting element **220** and the conductive bonding pad **320** of the receiving substrate **310**. The first conductive bump **230** and the second conductive bump **330** are favorable for better connection quality.

In the first embodiment, when the transfer carrier **100** is separated from the micro light-emitting element **220**, a part of the metal bonding pad **120** is attached on the micro light-emitting element **220**. As such, the metal bonding pad **120** attached on the micro light-emitting element **220** can be taken as the first conductive bump **230** for connecting the micro light-emitting element **220** to the receiving substrate **310**, thereby decreasing the frequency in disposing the bonding material and the cost of manufacturing the display device, and increasing the reliability of the display device.

The following paragraphs will illustrate a second embodiment of the disclosure. Please refer to FIG. **14** and FIG. **15**. FIG. **14** is a flow chart of a step **103** of a method of manufacturing a micro light-emitting element array according to a second embodiment of the disclosure. FIG. **15** is a schematic view of the step in FIG. **14**. The second embodiment is similar to the first embodiment, but the difference between the second embodiment and the first embodiment is in the sub-step of the step **S103**.

In the first embodiment, the step **S103** includes melting the metal bonding pad at a first heating temperature, and connecting the electrode of the micro light-emitting element to the metal bonding pad. The step **S103** includes the sub-step **S1031**, **S1032** and **S1033**. The sub-step **S1031** includes aligning the metal bonding pad with the electrode of the micro light-emitting element, and the metal bonding pad being in contact with the micro light-emitting element. The sub-step **S1032** includes melting the metal bonding pad at the first heating temperature so as to wet the electrode by the molten metal bonding pad. The sub-step **S1033** includes cooling the molten metal bonding pad so as to connect the metal bonding pad to the electrode.

In the second embodiment, a step includes sub-steps **S2031**, **S2032** and **S2033** which are respectively different from the sub-steps **S1031**, **S1032** and **S1033**. The following paragraphs will illustrate the sub-steps **S2031**, **S2032** and **S2033**.

In the sub-step **S2031**, a metal bonding pad is molten at a third heating temperature.

In detail, as shown FIG. **15**, a melting point of the metal bonding pad **120** is smaller than a melting point of the electrode **222**, and the third heating temperature is between the melting point of the metal bonding pad **120** and the melting point of the electrode **222**. When the metal bonding pad **120** of a transfer substrate **110** is heated at the third heating temperature, the metal bonding pad **120** is in a molten state. The metal bonding pad **120** is heated by, for example, laser.

In the sub-step S2032, the molten metal bonding pad is aligned with the electrode of the micro light-emitting element, and the molten metal bonding pad is in contact with the electrode of the micro light-emitting element so as to wet the electrode.

In detail, the electrode 222 of each micro light-emitting element 220 is aimed to the molten metal bonding pad 120, and then the electrode 222 of each micro light-emitting element 220 is in contact with the metal bonding pad 120. If the metal bonding pad 120 is a single pad in plate shape or in bar shape, the metal bonding pad 120 is in contact with a plurality of electrodes 222 of the micro light-emitting elements 220 in the same time. If the metal bonding pad 120 is one of pads which are arranged in an array arrangement, the metal bonding pad 120 is only in contact with the electrode 222 of one micro light-emitting element 220. An intermolecular force between a molecule of the molten metal bonding pad 120 and a molecule of the electrode 222 is larger than an intermolecular force between molecules of the molten metal bonding pad 120 such that the molten metal bonding pad 120 wets the electrode 222 and attaches on the electrode 222.

In the step S2033, the molten metal bonding pad is cooled down so as to connect the metal bonding pad to the electrode.

In detail, after the metal bonding pad 120 is connected to the electrode 222, the molten metal bonding pad 120 is cooled down and solidified. As such, the solidified metal bonding pad 120 is connected to the electrode 222 so as to connect the micro light-emitting element 220 to the transfer substrate 110.

In the second embodiment, the requirement of the third heating temperature is similar to the requirement of the first heat temperature in the first embodiment, thus the following paragraphs will not further illustrate.

Then, the following paragraphs illustrate a micro light-emitting element array of the disclosure in an application of repairing a defective pixel of the display device. Please refer to FIG. 6, FIG. 16 and FIG. 17. FIG. 16 and FIG. 17 are schematic views of the micro light-emitting element array according to the first embodiment of the disclosure when a part of the micro light-emitting element array is transferred.

In a manufacturing process of the display device, the micro light-emitting element array on the receiving substrate 310 are required to be tested so as to ensure that each micro light-emitting element 220 can normally emit light. When a micro light-emitting element 220 is failed, it is necessary to replace the failed micro light-emitting element 220.

First, the failed micro light-emitting element (not shown in figures) is removed from the receiving substrate 310. Then, a specific area of the micro light-emitting element array shown in FIG. 6 is heated so as to melt the metal bonding pad 120. Then, the micro light-emitting element 220 in the specific area is picked up by the transferring device T. Then, the first conductive bump 230 on the electrode 222 of the micro light-emitting element 220 is molten by heat. Then, the micro light-emitting element 220 is connected to the conductive bonding pad 320, where the failed micro light-emitting element is removed from the receiving substrate 310 of the display device 400, through the molten first conductive bump 230. As such, in the micro light-emitting element array on the receiving substrate 310 of the display device 400, the failed micro light-emitting element is replaced with the new micro light-emitting element 220, thereby finishing the operation of repairing the defective pixel of the display device.

The following paragraphs will illustrate a transfer carrier of each of a third embodiment to a sixth embodiment. Please refer to FIG. 18 to FIG. 21. FIG. 18 is a cross-sectional view of a transfer carrier according to a third embodiment of the disclosure. FIG. 19 is a cross-sectional view of a transfer carrier according to a fourth embodiment of the disclosure. FIG. 20 is a cross-sectional view of a transfer carrier according to a fifth embodiment of the disclosure. FIG. 21 is a cross-sectional view of a transfer carrier according to a sixth embodiment of the disclosure.

A transfer carrier 100a of the third embodiment is applicable to vertical LED and horizontal LED. As shown in FIG. 18, the transfer carrier 100a includes a transfer substrate 110, a plurality of metal bonding pads 120, a plurality of under-bump metal structures 130 and a barrier layer 140. The barrier layer 140 is disposed on a surface of the transfer substrate 110. The under-bump metal structures 130 are disposed on a surface of the barrier layer 140 away from the transfer substrate 110 in an array arrangement, and every two of the under-bump metal structures 130 adjacent to each other are spaced apart through a gap S. The metal bonding pads 120 are respectively disposed on the under-bump metal structures 130, and every two of the metal bonding pads 120 adjacent to each other are also spaced apart through the gap S.

The under-bump metal structure 130 is wettable to the molten metal bonding pad 120. The barrier layer 140 is non-wettable to the molten metal bonding pad 120. As such, in the manufacturing process of the transfer carrier 100a, when the molten metal bonding pads 120 are disposed on the under-bump metal structure 130, the molten metal bonding pads 120 tend to be attached on the under-bump metal structure 130 instead of the barrier layer 140. Therefore, after each of the metal bonding pads 120 is cooled and solidified, the metal bonding pad 120 is in a ball shape and will not flow on the barrier layer 140, so as to prevent the two adjacent metal bonding pads 120 from being connected to each other.

In the transfer carrier 100a of the third embodiment, the material of the under-bump metal structure 130 is, for example, Ti, Pt, Au, Al, Ni, Cr or an alloy of above metal. The material of the barrier layer 140 is, for example, SiO₂, SiNx or another macromolecule material.

A transfer carrier 100b of the fourth embodiment is applicable to vertical LED and horizontal LED. As shown in FIG. 19, the transfer carrier 100b includes a transfer substrate 110, a plurality of metal bonding pads 120, a partitioning material 150 and a wetting layer 160. The wetting layer 160 is disposed on a surface of the transfer substrate 110. The metal bonding pad 120 is disposed on a surface of the wetting layer 160, and every two of the metal bonding pads 120 adjacent to each other are spaced apart through a gap S. The partitioning material 150 is filled in the bottom of the gap S so as to separate two adjacent metal bonding pads 120 from each other through the partitioning material 150 and the gap S.

The partitioning material 150 is non-wettable to the molten metal bonding pad 120. The wetting layer 160 is wettable to the molten metal bonding pad 120. As such, in the manufacturing process of the transfer carrier 100b, when the molten metal bonding pads 120 are disposed on the wetting layer 160, the two adjacent molten metal bonding pads 120 are separated by the partitioning material 150, and the molten metal bonding pads 120 tend to be attached on the wetting layer 160 instead of the partitioning material 150. Therefore, each of the metal bonding pads 120 after being cooled and solidified is in a ball shape, and will not

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flow on the partitioning material **150** so as to prevent the two adjacent metal bonding pads **120** from being connected to each other.

In the transfer carrier **100b** of the third embodiment, the material of the wetting layer **160** is, for example, Ti, Pt, Au, Al, Ni, Cr or the alloy of above material. The material of the partitioning material **150** is, for example, SiO₂, SiNx or another macromolecule material.

A transfer carrier **100c** of the fifth embodiment is applicable to vertical LED and horizontal LED. As shown in FIG. **20**, the transfer carrier **100c** includes a transfer substrate **110**, a plurality of metal bonding pads **120**, a barrier layer **140** and a partitioning material **150**. The barrier layer **140** is disposed on a surface of the transfer substrate **110**. The metal bonding pads **120** is disposed on a surface of the barrier layer **140**, and every two of the metal bonding pads **120** adjacent to each other are spaced apart through a gap S. The partitioning material **150** is filled in the bottom of the gap S so as to separate two adjacent metal bonding pads **120** from each other through the partitioning material **150** and the gap S.

The barrier layer **140** is wettable to the molten metal bonding pad **120**. The partitioning material **150** is non-wettable to the molten metal bonding pad **120**. As, such, in the manufacturing process of the transfer carrier **100c**, when the molten metal bonding pads **120** are disposed on the barrier layer **140**, the two adjacent molten metal bonding pads **120** are separated by the partitioning material **150**, and the molten metal bonding pads **120** are uneasily attached on the barrier layer **140** and the partitioning material **150**, such that each of the molten metal bonding pads **120** tends to gather in a position where it stays. Therefore, after the metal bonding pads **120** are cooled and solidified, the metal bonding pad **120** is in ball shape and will not flow on the partitioning material **150**, so as to prevent the two adjacent metal bonding pad **120** from connecting to each other.

In the transfer carrier **100c** of the fifth embodiment, the material of the barrier layer **140** is, for example, SiNx, SiO₂, or other another macromolecule material. The material of the partitioning material **150** is, for example, SiNx, SiO₂ or another macromolecule material.

In the process of connecting the electrode **222** of the micro light-emitting element **220** to the metal bonding pad **120** of the transfer carrier **100a**, **100b** or **100c**, the molten metal bonding pad **120** pushed by the electrode **222** is uneasily attached and uneasily flow on the barrier layer **140** so as to prevent the molten metal bonding pad **120** from being connected to the adjacent molten metal bonding pad **120** or the adjacent electrode **222**. As such, using the transfer carrier **100a**, **100b** or **100c** in manufacturing the micro light-emitting element array can prevent two adjacent electrodes of the horizontal micro light-emitting element, located on the same side of the epitaxial structure and having smaller gap therebetween, or two adjacent electrodes of the vertical micro light-emitting element, located on two opposite sides of the epitaxial structure and having larger gap therebetween, from connecting to each other through the metal bonding pad and causing the short circuit.

The transfer carrier **100d** of the sixth embodiment is applicable to vertical LED and horizontal LED. As shown in FIG. **21**, the transfer carrier **100d** includes a transfer substrate **110**, a metal bonding pad **120** and a wetting layer **160**. The wetting layer **160** is disposed on a surface of the transfer substrate **110**. The metal bonding pad **120** is disposed on a surface of the wetting layer **160**. The wetting layer **160** is wettable to the molten metal bonding pad **120**.

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In the sixth embodiment, the material of the wetting layer **160** is, for example, Ti, Pt, Au, Al, Ni, Cr or an alloy of above metal.

According to the method of manufacturing the micro light-emitting element array, the transfer carrier and the micro light-emitting element array as discussed above, when the transfer carrier is separated from the micro light-emitting element, a part of the metal bonding pad is attached on the micro light-emitting element. As such, the metal bonding pad attached on the micro light-emitting element can be taken as the first conductive bump for connecting the micro light-emitting element to the receiving substrate, thereby decreasing the frequency in disposing the bonding material and the cost of manufacturing the display device, and increasing the reliability of the display device.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of manufacturing micro light-emitting element array, comprising:

providing a transfer substrate and at least one metal bonding pad, wherein the at least one metal bonding pad is disposed on the transfer substrate;

providing a growth substrate and a plurality of micro light-emitting elements, wherein the plurality of micro light-emitting elements are disposed on the growth substrate, and a surface of each of the plurality of micro light-emitting elements away from the growth substrate having at least one electrode, the at least one electrode having a connecting surface and a lateral surface adjacent to each other;

melting the at least one metal bonding pad at a heating temperature, wherein the heating temperature is smaller than an eutectic temperature of eutectic bonding between the at least one metal bonding pad and the at least one electrode;

connecting the at least one electrode to the at least one metal bonding pad, wherein the at least one metal bonding pad is connected to the connecting surface of the at least one electrode through a diffusion force, the connection between the at least one metal bonding pad and the connecting surface of the at least one electrode is achieved by peritectic reaction or in a non-wetting state, and the connection is reversible, and a ratio of an area of the lateral surface covered by the at least one metal bonding pad to a surface area of the lateral surface is greater than or equal to 0.05 and is smaller than or equal to 0.3;

removing the growth substrate;

melting the at least one metal bonding pad again; and

separating the plurality of micro light-emitting elements from the transfer substrate, wherein a part of the at least one metal bonding pad is attached on the at least one electrode, and the part of the at least one metal bonding pad attached on the at least one electrode is cooled down so as to form a first conductive bump.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the step of melting the at least one metal bonding pad at the heating temperature and connecting the at least one electrode to the at least one metal bonding pad comprises:

aligning the at least one metal bonding pad with the at least one electrode, and the at least one metal bonding pad being in contact with the at least one electrode;

melting the at least one metal bonding pad at the heating temperature so as to wet the at least one electrode by the at least one metal bonding pad which is molten; and

cooling the at least one metal bonding pad so as to connect the at least one metal bonding pad to the at least one electrode.

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3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the step of melting the at least one metal bonding pad at the heating temperature and connecting the at least one electrode to the at least one metal bonding pad comprises:

melting the at least one metal bonding pad at the heating temperature;

aligning the at least one metal bonding pad, which is molten, with the at least one electrode, and the at least one metal bonding pad being in contact with the at least one electrode so as to wet the at least one electrode by the at least one metal bonding pad; and

cooling the at least one metal bonding pad so as to connect the at least one metal bonding pad to the at least one electrode.

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein a thickness of the at least one metal bonding pad is from 1 μm to 6 μm .

5. The method according to claim 1, wherein a melting point of the at least one metal bonding pad is smaller than a melting point of the at least one electrode, and the heating temperature is between the melting point of the at least one metal bonding pad and the melting point of the at least one electrode.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the heating temperature is smaller than a eutectic temperature of a eutectic bonding between the at least one metal bonding pad and the at least one electrode.

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the heating temperature is greater than or equal to a peritectic temperature of a peritectic reaction between the at least one metal bonding pad and the at least one electrode.

8. The method according to claim 6, wherein a connection between the at least one electrode and the at least one metal bonding pad is in a non-wetting state.

9. The method according to claim 6, wherein the connection between the at least one metal bonding pad and the at least one electrode is relied on a physical or chemical diffusion force instead of a bonding force produced by the eutectic bonding.

10. The method according to claim 1, wherein a quantity of the at least one metal bonding pad is multiple, and the metal bonding pads are disposed on the transfer substrate in array arrangement.

11. The method according to claim 1, wherein the first conductive bump is attached on the connecting surface and a part of the lateral surface of the at least one electrode, and the method further comprises:

providing a receiving substrate and a plurality of conductive bonding pads, wherein the plurality of conductive bonding pads are disposed on the receiving substrate in array arrangement; and

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melting the first conductive bump by heat so as to connect the plurality of micro light-emitting elements to the plurality of conductive bonding pads, respectively, through the first conductive bump.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the step of separating the plurality of micro light-emitting elements from the transfer substrate is implemented by using a transferring device to pick up the plurality of micro light-emitting elements.

13. The method according to claim 11, wherein an intermolecular force between a molecule of the at least one metal bonding pad, which is molten, and a molecule of the at least one electrode is larger than an intermolecular force between molecules of the at least one metal bonding pad which is molten.

14. The method according to claim 11, wherein a surface of each of the plurality of conductive bonding pads away from the receiving substrate has a second conductive bump, the plurality of micro light-emitting elements are respectively connected to the plurality of conductive bonding pads through the first conductive bump and the second conductive bump.

15. The method according to claim 11, wherein the first conductive bump and the plurality of conductive bonding pads are in a eutectic bonding.

16. A micro light-emitting element array, comprising:

a transfer carrier comprising a transfer substrate and at least one metal bonding pad, and the at least one metal bonding pad being disposed on the transfer substrate; and

a plurality of micro light-emitting elements, a surface of each of the plurality of micro light-emitting elements having at least one electrode, a connecting surface of the at least one electrode and a lateral surface of the at least one electrode being adjacent to each other, and the at least one metal bonding pad is connected to the connecting surface and a part of the lateral surface so as to fix the plurality of micro light-emitting elements on the transfer carrier;

wherein the at least one metal bonding pad is connected to the connecting surface of the at least one electrode through a diffusion force, the connection between the at least one metal bonding pad and the connecting surface of the at least one electrode is achieved by peritectic reaction or in a non-wetting state, and the connection is reversible, and a ratio of an area of the lateral surface covered by the at least one metal bonding pad to a surface area of the lateral surface is greater than or equal to 0.05 and is smaller than or equal to 0.3.

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